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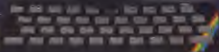
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# ZX CON

**ZX Computing**  
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# MPUTING

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**ZX Computing is constantly on the look out for well written articles and programs. If you think that you efforts need our readership please feel free to submit your work to us for consideration.**

**All submitted material should be typed if possible. The handwriting must not be overdone. Any ideas are your choice. Resubmitting any programs submitted should be done if necessary. All your program ideas will be considered. All programs must come complete with an explanation of the operation and where relevant the program Spectrum programs should be accompanied with a listing of the program which will be returned as well as the listing.**

**All submissions will be acknowledged and any published work will be paid for at computer rates. All work for consideration should be sent to: ZX Computing Ltd, our sharing from their address.**

**M.C. LOTHLORIEN**

\* prophecy with insights for all SUBC 403 members

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# Welcome



Hello there... glad you could join the far wider ZX Computing community, as usual stocked with information for your Sinclair computer.

In this, our sixth issue, there is the usual mix of programs for your Spectrum, ZX81 and ZX80, covering a wide range of interests such as business, domestic, educational games and utilities. There are also reviews and program specialities written so fully the beginner reader the art of programming and others to further the knowledge skills of the experienced Sinclair user.

## Inside information

Before plunging further through the pages of this magazine to uncover the contents, let me first wish you appetite.

An note of you are fixing your programming skills on your Spectrum, no matter if you are sending in your programs for possible publication in ZX Computing. And it is happy to say

that the standard set so far has been very high. This is more than being out by programs such as Cabot which by G. J. Maynard and Berthelopsis Jeff Harshorn.

I am also pleased to include the first part of a two-part article called Spectrumation. This article introduces you to Simon Goodwin's remarkable classification program for the ZX Spectrum, the full listing of which will appear in the next issue.

Of course, that's not to say that the quality of ZX81 and game has in any way slipped and we are including some strong programs for this computer including Block control, a few business listings written by New Britain, which could benefit any company, and Shipwrecked by Gary Morgan and Air Mail by Stephen Demmel for a lot of fun.

And for all those would be machine code makers, here Baker continues her excellent series on getting to grips with

machine code on your Spectrum with some hints on debugging errors. Also Mark Williams starts deep into the mysterious world of machine code to bring us an easier method of making sense of certain instructions.

As usual, our reviewers have been up to their necks in the latest software and publications for the ZX81 and ZX Spectrum, and their reports are included within these pages. Also turn to the news pages for what's new in software, hardware and computer clubs.

## Speciality of the house

This issue contains a sample of special features which I hope will prove useful to your success with the ZX market.

The first is a first guide to hardware software for the ZX Spectrum. In this feature, our review team takes a whole look at the various pieces of hardware, complete with details of operation and ease of installation. Although a first issue is really planned to include key boards in this feature, there was so much hardware available that to do the impossible justice, we will be looking at them in detail in a forthcoming issue.

Our other special feature this issue is the software selection in which must be one of the most comprehensive guides to ZX software you will find. It lists names of all the publishers, amount of memory required to run each program, and the price of the package. There is also a list of the supplier's addresses so that you can make further enquiries.

## Contributions

We are always on the lookout for good programs and articles for future issues of ZX Computing and where better to look than to our own readers? When reading through the magazine, you think you can write programs so well or better than our present contributors then tell a few from you.

All contributions are of course, sent for at very close personal rates. So if you do get your tip in a rate ZX add send

you'd just like to suggest you've paid money, get it sent! But what though that all these games you send to us are totally original and not borrowed or 'adapted' from other magazines or books? Well, the Journal will tell in the Editor's phase, he even received original contributions himself had written for his own book.

Any kind of program (business, domestic, educational or just fun) will be accepted, but particularly those which use ZX BASIC in clever and efficient ways, or those which employ creative routines which can be used in other programs.

Program listings are vital, along with a clear explanation of how the program is constructed, what ideas and what the user can expect to achieve. The program is vital to assess the quality of the program in this respect. When submitting Spectrum programs, it is very important to remember to include a cassette of the program as well as the listing, so that we can show to the program before publication.

## Lastly...

I wish you many hours of enjoyable work with this magazine. And wish that it is a time for you to switch on your computer system and get down to the almost business of making the most of your time with ZX Computing.

Roger Marden







## Sound advice

**Dear ZX Computing:**  
With regard to our program Time Obit, for the 486 ZX Spectrum, we have had a number of enquiries from our readers telling us that the program crashes once LOADA is this may well be a fault in the ZX Spectrum and the way it deals with saved in machine code routines, rather than any fault with our software.

Then, with each copy of Time Obit, we are including the following paragraph as part of the instructions:

"The programs should RUN satisfactorily once LOADA is the program LOADA these errors than your Spectrum may, be at fault and should be returned to Sinclair Research for examination. If this is the case the crash will usually occur immediately, but on some machines, problems may only appear when they occur on this problem will not generally show up in programs written in BASIC or small machine code programs which load sound.

Yours faithfully,

Conductive  
62 Northfield  
Southampton  
SO2 0PB



## Extra, extra

**Dear ZX Computing:**  
I have followed up your most exciting news for the game 'Snapper' as published in the first issue of ZX Computing. Here is a program listing of the original program plus my modifications.

My lowest score for this game is 8.

Mark Nelson  
Hemel Hempstead  
Herts

```

100000
100010 LET P% = 0
100020 LET S% = 100
100030 LET Q% = 1
100040 FOR Z% = 1 TO 9
100050 LET R% = INT (RAND * 90 + 1)
100060 IF Z% = 1 THEN GOTO 99
100070 FOR J% = 1 TO Z% - 1
100080 IF R% < J% THEN GOTO 99
100090 LET R% = Z% - R%
100100 NEXT J%
100110 LET S% = S% - R%
100120 PRINT AT 8;8;
100130 FOR Z% = 1 TO 9
100140 PRINT R%
100150 NEXT Z%
100160 PRINT "ENTER NUMBER TO AVE"
100170 MOVE = (S% - 1)
100180 PRINT AT 10;8;
100190 INPUT J%
100200 PRINT AT 8;8;
100210 IF J% = 0 OR J% > 9 THEN GOTO 210
100220 LET R% = J% + 1
100230 FOR Z% = 1 TO R%
100240 LET S% = S% - Z%
100250 NEXT Z%
100260 PRINT AT 8;8;
100270 PRINT AT 8;8;
100280 HOUSES
100290 IF S% > 0 THEN GOTO 990
100300 LET J% = 0
100310 IF S% < 0 THEN PRINT AT 10;8;
100320 LET J% = 0
100330 IF S% < 0 THEN PRINT AT 8;8;
100340 LET SCORE = S%
100350 IF S% < 0 THEN GOTO 990
100360 IF S% < 0 THEN PRINT AT 8;8;
100370 LET SCORE = S%
100380 PRINT AT 8;8;
100390 START AGAIN
100400 GOTO 400
100410 PRINT AT 8;8;
100420 IF S% < 0 THEN PRINT AT 10;8;
100430 PRINT AT 10;8;
100440 GOTO 10
100450 PRINT
100460 LET S% = 100
100470 PRINT
100480 LET S% = 100
100490 PRINT "YOUR SCORE IS THE LE"
100500 PRINT "PLEASE ENTER YOUR NAME"
100510 INPUT P%
100520 CLS
100530 RETURN
100540 PRINT
100550 PRINT "YOUR SCORE IS THE SP"
100560 PRINT "PLEASE ENTER YOUR N"
100570 INPUT P%
100580 CLS
100590 RETURN

```

The program listing of the original Snapper game plus Mark's modifications



## Anyone for bridge?

I wonder if any of your readers could help me with a ZX81 programming problem?

I am in the process of writing a bridge program which will allow the player to bid and play a game of bridge against the computer. The problem arises as follows:

It is easy enough to instruct the computer that if four people play, say, the 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Spades has given which, they will win because it is the highest. What is much harder is to organise matters so that if the players play the Jack, Queen, King and Ace at a certain suit (represented by J, Q, K and A) the Ace will win the hand. In the language of bridge, suit order is in alphabetical order, that is, Q is greater than K, K is greater than J, and J is greater than A.

When compared to a machine code routine which will compare the alphabet in such a way that A is greater than J, J is greater than K, and K is greater than Q. Because the 10 is the only card with two digits, this also needs to use a separate letter (with suitable 'rememory') to denote it.

If anyone is able to help me with this problem, I would be most grateful. There are, of course, many ways around the problem other than re-writing the algorithm, but they take up rather a lot of memory space - can anyone help?

Yours faithfully,  
R. Whelan,  
Gander W11



## Checkers cheating

**Dear ZX Computing:**  
I am only having Z881 for three weeks now, but as soon as I bought my 16K RAM Pack I tried your 'Checkers' program in the October/November issue of ZX Computing.

I dropped it on down and wrote some additional bits to prevent anyone cheating. Here is an explanation of what the program does.

- Line 7083 — Only allows you to move one of your pieces and only to an empty square.
- Line 7084 — Allows moves of one square only. Previous moves of more than two squares.
- Line 7078 — Only allows moves of two squares if they are legitimate.
- Line 7184 — Captain's move necessary to return from the subroutine. But didn't see 7080.

Here is my additional program

```

7062 MOVE C> H OR AUR
< > H THEN GOTO
7200
7064 LET Q = ABSA - B
IF Q = 0 OR Q = 15
THEN GOTO 7070
7066 IF Q > 22 THEN GOTO
7200
7068 IF Q > 11 AND A
OR A = 15 < C > C THEN
GOTO 7200
7188 RETURN
7200 PRINT AT Q:
"CHAM"
7210 PAUSE 100
7220 PRINT AT Q: NOW
TRY A LOGIC MOVE"
7230 PAUSE 100
7240 PRINT AT
Q:
7250 GOTO 7070

```

Thanks for an entertaining magazine.  
Yours faithfully,

Stephen Green  
Lancaster  
Sussex



## Redesign required

Dear ZX Computing,  
I think you may find the following interesting.

I recently bought a ZX81 and after about a week I spotted that yet more work on what I thought was the best looking RAM pack was necessary. After a number of phone calls (I found one in West Wales) and I went and bought it.

I got home, powered up and memo with the new RAM pack and all I got was a picture

covered in small rapidly moving dots. Twice I returned the RAM pack to the shop where I bought it and each time got the same picture.

Eventually I rang up Memo-tech in Oxford and spoke to a Technical Advisor who told me that the strange display was due to a redesign by Sinclair Research in November 1982. He then told me to send my RAM pack back to Memo-tech and they would modify it to work with the name ZX81.

I just wonder how many people have had a ZX81 for Christ (this subject was last after the winter 1982) and watching the same picture. I think Memo-tech should say something about this incompatibility that missing people like me have spending a fortune on transport fees to get one that works.  
Yours faithfully,

D Shuckford,  
Exeter,  
Middlesex.

I had word with a spokesman from Memo-tech who seems to accept the letter and says that that the problem with the redesigned ZX81 and Memo-tech RAM pack has now been corrected. Memo-tech would like to offer their apologies for the inconvenience to any of their customers and would suggest that any RAM packs in need of modification should be sent directly to their office. The address to send your RAM pack to, should be incompatible to your ZX81, is:

Memo-tech Ltd,  
Wotton,  
Oxon OX2 6BX



## The bugs are biting...

Dear ZX Computing,  
I would like to advise you of an error in your December 1982 issue of ZX Computing. One of the lines of 'Ground to Air' should, on page 47, read wrong

Line 14 should have read:  
14 LET Y = Y + (2 - VAL "Y") -  
(3 - VAL "O")

Hope this has been of help.  
Yours faithfully,

Lorraine Buddie  
County Cork,  
Ireland



## And again...

Dear ZX Computing,  
May I draw attention to an apparent mistake in the ZX Spectrum version of ZX Computing on page 108, during an article on basic games. The ZX81 does not seem to realise it has lost a piece unless it is lost in the path on

1080 LET A=B\*10 + B\*10 -  
100 + 1000 = 10000

Everything else now seems to work OK.  
Yours faithfully,

B W Youngs,  
Snead,  
Dorset



## Out of memory error

Dear ZX Computing,  
Could you please tell your readers that a problem which can occur after using a machine code program on the ZX Spectrum is:

If you attempt to load a reasonably long program in machine code, the data is

printed onto the screen, followed by the message 'Out of memory 0'. If the program does LOAD, it may crash with a similar message when it is using RAM. Machine code programs usually have the memory with the system variables (including) in a relatively low order. Even after pressing Home and Enter, the machine will believe that it is in 1000 or 1000 Spectrum.

The simplest solution is to turn off the power to the ZX Spectrum after finishing your Chess, Space Invaders or Galaxy program. When you turn the machine back on, the computer will once more have 1000 or 1000 of available memory.

Alternatively, use CLEAR 32000 or CLEAR 65535 to clear RAM depending on version, either you have a 1000 or 1000 ZX Spectrum respectively.

This problem may well cause users to believe that a cassette or perfectly satisfactory software product is faulty. If they were told that after their use, the ZX Spectrum will be left with temporary memory.  
Yours faithfully,

Jeff Warren  
Colson Computer Software



## Fantasy Island

Dear ZX Computing,  
I must inform you of my sad news! After only four days of playing 'Fantasy Island' (a more particularly, after two of the cassettes from Peter Bell were - Spencer's Island) I so badly managed to get off the score.

As I played the game more, I realised to lose the right to get off the Island and returned to the left and right of the score (which I have now). The Devil King and the Great Sorcerer, and explored the Devil's underground kingdom and the Sorcerer's castle (located to the left and right of the score respectively). There where at the end of the game two great two (which is higher than the score) mainly by fighting to get back, falling and hitting the enemy (which gives you back the valuable 10 life points you

Photograph courtesy of the Board of Governors



Three winners' costumes from Fantasy Island

B.A. and S.J. Hodge,  
Bridgeton,  
London



## The winner...

**Dear ZX Computing:**  
I felt I had to put pen to paper after I read Nick Pearce's review of 'Beano' - a review I received from Peter.

In his review, Nick Pearce said that it is probably impossible to see exactly where the city Wall, my record is 1,030 points, which means that I have destroyed nearly five ones.

And better than that, my brother is promitable with an unbeatable score of 2,833 which is nearly 13 ones destroyed. All these scores were achieved in record time. Our record for speed time is 500. Yours faithfully,

Harold Johns  
Widley  
Berkshire

## Spectrum suggestions

**Dear ZX Computing:**  
I'd like to take the opportunity to suggest a couple of people of top and ideas for the ZX Spectrum.

The Spectrum can write in files for its manual card and indeed, without the Micro-drive. Most statements PRMT 3 etc. can still be used. For example, try PRMT 40 "P" This will see the character 0 in the top-left of the screen. Give it PRMT 60 (after month or LST 40 line number) and you will see that the character 0 is in the center. Thus, the two examples are equivalent to LPRINT (independent) and LST (line number).

Finally, characters 0 and 1 (the same character for as I can tell) is the bottom half of the screen. Thus, PRMT 0 (independent) gives a statement to the bottom half of the screen.

I hope you and your readers find this information useful. Yours faithfully,

John Miller  
Preston  
Preston

less busy time you record.

I found the game very absorbing, and as I probably spent about ten to fifteen minutes per review, Nick Pearce, can I offer the following hint: when you leave the Dwarf's kingdom ask for information!

I think that more information on the rules part of the tape would have been welcome as I found many of the game had to be learned by trial and error.

Next time Peter, more detail on the fantasy games, please. Yours faithfully

John Shaw,  
London N15

## Fantasy Island II

**Dear ZX Computing:**

I have just finished reading a review of Peter's Fantasy Games magazine in your magazine. I found the review well-written and it would like to re-state anyone who may have doubts about accepting from 'Beano's Island' that it is in fact possible.

I would not like to give away the secrets of this work of art but for those it is clear: I would like to give a number of the without giving the game away.

First, whenever he said you are carrying and anything that you may come across. The

names of these items may seem weird and have little meaning, but the right name is important, and the names can provide vital hints to their use. Also, watch out for the Ring, the Ring of Dwarves and the Great Serpent. These are not what they seem and if treated in the right way can become invaluable allies - however, treat them wrong and you will find them formidable foes.

Last of all, you may travel over the area marked out as water given the right tools and when you come across the Dwarf Goblins, Don, you are fairly near the exit.

I feel that knowledge of the above few points should assist any young frustrated adventurer in leaving the island without giving away too much.

Thank you Peter, for your 'Fantasy Games' - I was hugely enjoyed myself. Yours faithfully,

Michael Carroll  
Worland  
Island

## Printer problem

**Dear ZX Computing,**

Could one of your readers assist me with a problem. Can the ZX81 Printer be used with a - 128 and - 64 supply instead of the +5V and +8V supply?

My ZX81 has been working great and the +12V is needed for the RAM. The ZX system I have been running very complex and I would like to avoid the need to dismantle and install yet another printer. I have written to Sinclair to search with this question but so far have had no reply. I would much appreciate any help as I am not happy using the printer until I am sure it will do my work. Yours faithfully,

R. Graham  
Blackpool  
Lancs

## A touch of the wobbles?

**Dear ZX Computing:**

Having bought a ZX81 with 128K RAM Pack for my 10 year old daughter six months ago. We have both suffered growing annoyance and frustration with 'wobbles' and program crashes.

Heavy laughter ensued on reading the various suggested remedies in last month's edition of ZX Computing.

Opening the RAM Pack and giving the circuit boards a good 'bath' using a 3/16" hard-brist.

The price of 20th Century Technology! However, we still intend to try

"IT LOOKS NICE BUT WHAT THE HELL CAN I DO WITH IT?"

1. **Identify the problem.** The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the symptoms and the context in which they are occurring.

2. **Generate hypotheses.** Once the problem is identified, the next step is to generate hypotheses. These are potential explanations for the problem that can be tested.

3. **Test the hypotheses.** The third step is to test the hypotheses. This involves gathering evidence to support or refute each hypothesis.

4. **Draw conclusions.** The final step is to draw conclusions based on the evidence gathered. This involves evaluating the hypotheses and determining which one is most likely to be correct.



**"PRINTER PAPER THAT WORKS?  
I DON'T BELIEVE IT!"**

THE 1992-93 fiscal year was a record year for the state, with a record \$1.1 billion in revenue and a record \$1.1 billion in expenditures. The state's fiscal health is a result of a combination of factors, including a strong economy, a strong tax base, and a strong commitment to fiscal responsibility. The state's fiscal health is a result of a combination of factors, including a strong economy, a strong tax base, and a strong commitment to fiscal responsibility.



**"WHERE CAN I GET THEM?"**

Please forward this ad to one of our readers  
from the FINEST & FINEST COMPANY TO BEHOLD  
PLEASE. A GOOD DAY TO YOU.

1000

1100 1101 1102

[illegible]

**Abstract:** This research examines the effect of the type of information source on the perceived credibility of the information source and the resulting purchase intention. The results show that the perceived credibility of the information source is higher when the information source is a professional than when it is a non-professional. The results also show that the purchase intention is higher when the information source is a professional than when it is a non-professional.

**"NOW WHICH KEY DO I PRESS  
TO SHOOT DOWN  
THE THING FROM MARS?"**

[illegible][illegible]

For more information, contact your local health department or program. Some health departments may have a toll-free number.

[illegible]

## "ZX81 GRAPHICS BETTER THAN SONGLES AND BLOBS?"

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The A2100 is a two-camera, 400,000-pixel video camera, an improvement on the A2000. The A2100 is a two-camera, 400,000-pixel video camera, an improvement on the A2000. The A2100 is a two-camera, 400,000-pixel video camera, an improvement on the A2000.

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 399–406

[illegible]

Proven pattern  
Products

**Abstract** The following research projects are being funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA):

# Better



## programming

**A book entitled 'Better Programming For Your Spectrum And ZX81' hit the bookshops last month. Here we give you a sneak preview of two of the programs featured in this new publication written by Robert Speel.**

Although the new programs featured here are both excellent games programs, the book also contains several more serious programs. The first begins with a look at Spectrum coloured sound, with chapters on user defined characters, and the use of high resolution graphics.

Program examples are provided throughout and all the techniques outlined within the larger programs are explained under the two 'Programs to be studied' the book the Biosharp and the ZX81, with a useful chapter on maintaining programs for the ZX81 so that they will run on the Spectrum.

The following two programs are good examples of the type of programming material included within Robert Speel's new book — Knight Flight has been written for the 16K ZX Spectrum and Alien Descender requires 32K to run on a ZX81.

### Knight Flight

This game involves a fight between two knights.

You control a white knight, and the computer has a black knight. At the start, you have to select a weapon and weapons for

your knight. You have 100 gold coins to spend, which means you can choose the two best of three and the best weapon too.

A move is the strength of the attacking weapon + twice the weapon. However, it is useful to defend as well as to attack, so when you move, you do not

lose your knight. You have chosen your weapons, the game is about to start. The fight then begins.

At first, the knights go on footpaths until one knight is knocked off his horse. Apart from your choice of horse, your move may have no control over the position. One knight will die and the other will continue on foot.

You attack the opponent knight by moving him to one of the four 5s and 8s to move. You hit by pressing one of the keys 1, 2, 3 or 4 — the number determining the strength of his knock down. Your own strength is shown at the bottom left of the screen, down below by that number. If your strength reaches zero, you die. By moving away from the enemy, you can gradually recover your

strength up to your maximum.

A successful hit on the enemy lowers his strength by one percentage. The enemy attacks you in exactly the same way. The reason that fighting consists of hitting up to your opponent, leaving it then a few times, then waiting to recover from your attack, is that it is essential that you keep an eye on your own strength to know when to retreat. Gradually your maximum strength will be depleted (and so, hopefully, will your opponent's) until one of the other with a strength of three or less, cannot strike properly. Death for the weaker usually follows quickly.

### Notes on the listing

This is rather a long game which occupies nearly all of the 16K Spectrum. Due to the large number of user defined characters, the use of CHR\$(144-155) has been dropped, and graphics characters are used in the listings. All quoted lines in code quotes should be graphics letters as you must go into graphics mode, then press the letter. If you target one or two, you may see knights changing colour on the banks of ABC characters. In this case, BREAK the program, find the error, and replace it with a graphics letter.

Lines	Action
10	GOSUB start routine, buy weapons and set up user defined graphics
100-110	Music (this goes to Biosharp's routine). Graphics ABC and LKJ are the horses. DEFVGH and DEFGHOP are alternate sets of knights to give a juggling effect. In lines 100 and 101, the juggling characters are set and played back (0 is the point of a horse, LKJ and TU are the rest of the horse and the knight. Given a simulation of the sound of horses' hooves which sounds very good when amplified).
100	Given a simulation of the sound of horses' hooves which sounds very good when amplified.
110	Done with a possible crash between the two knights
100	Check if the knight is about to go off screen
200-210	Deal with what happens when the knight's map is on footpaths.
200-240	In the usual hit strengths of opponents being calculated to take in armour, knock type and shields.
300-340	Show the left knight falling off
300-340	Show the right knight falling off
300-340	Check if a knight has fallen off at the end of a run
300-340	Deal with turning at the end of a run when neither knight is knocked off his horse.
1000-1040	Turn horses round at end of run when one man is down, and all amounts of the knight
1100-1400	First lighting loop
1100	PRNT's two knights with correct weapons
1120	Shows your knight
1130	Shows opponent's knight, including automatic screen when strength below 3
1300-1360	Your knight hits opponent if in range
1360-1370	Enemy hits you: You hit and your opponent's strength is hit by the sum of the strength of his (1-15) the weapon's attack value (1-20), a defence value if it is a sword, arrow and shield, if any, together with a random attack value. When all these are added, the hit is judged successful or unsuccessful.
1380-1390	If your current strength is larger than your max. level strength, then let current strength = maximum strength
1400-1430	If knight is a distance apart then they can gradually recover to their current maximum strength.
4000-4010	You die
4020-4030	Enemy dies
4040-4050	Start of game: You choose your weapons and it enters from Biosharp's routine. Main program starts will be entered
7320-7400	Enemy chooses weapon, either easily chooses to have a strong attack or a strong defence
8000-8000	PRNT results in background and show knight
9000-9130	DATA for user defined graphics used for knights, horses and weapons



[illegible]

7000 CLS PRINT "YOUR APPENDIX"  
9 CHOICE = 1  
7010 GO TO 7000 IF PRINT 1000:21:50

[illegible]

```

7430 PRINT "Defeat Heavy Arrow
7440 " and "and sword."
7450 LET aa=1 LET bb=1
7460 GOTO 7470

```

[illegible]

```
DOOR FOR I=1 TO 3, DOOR 9,5 = DOOR  
L 9,5 DOOR 8,5 DOOR 9,5 NEXT  
I DOOR 9,5 DOOR 8,5 DOOR 9,5
```

```
0000 DRTN 1,10,10,23,31,39,51,63  
0008 61,10,1,65,70,80,88,98,  
0016 104,140,148,164,174,204,  
0024 0074,1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,20,  
0032 7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,
```

[illegible]

04/20/2014 12:00, 000, 340, 330, 340, 330,  
100, 000, 300, 250, 250, 300,  
000, 000

[illegible]

```

=====
DATE      199.94.18.18.00-199.9.
N.DNN    199.1.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.14.00.
LA 33-84.00
=====

```

0000 0000 120,000,113,30,40,340  
14,110,30,31,14,30,30,111,107,4  
0,0,0,0,0,0,0,300,300

0100 DATA 0.0,00.00,0.71,100.0,3  
 1.0,0.351,000.040,0.040

0110 DATA	000	000	000	000	004	004	004	1
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
0100 DATA	0	04	00	10	10	4	10	0-0

0.150 0.074 0.04 0.020 0.010 0.005 0.002 0.001

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## Alien descender

One lonely alien approaches the surface of Earth and lands in the Pacific Ocean. It begins to sink down a random gauge in the depths of the sea. How long can you control the alien before it dies and ceases pushing into the rocky walls of the gauge?

The alien has one weapon which can destroy anything directly below it. But this does not protect its wings. Heavy nets and ropes, made of bombs are launched from the alien's side. These can be destroyed by the alien's weapon or avoided if they hit the side. If destroyed, there are also larger depth changes ahead like this:

100 PTM  
CHANGE

1000  
BOMB

**Line Action**  
10 80 Variables RS=height, A=K in order of start, GO=move. AS=space between walls of gauge. AS=10=width of bomb. Every K=2 coordinate of left side of gauge.  
100 180 Pushing away walls to reach gauge, so that the alien cannot escape to left or right of gauge. Beginning of new loop. Print 100 180, probably above and then right hand side of gauge.  
200 Changes AS by 1 or not at. This makes the gauge long and from side to side constantly.  
270 Printout. Now that has been reached, up to you.  
280 270 FEEL at contents of square directly under alien and if a bomb visible depth change is there (or no change or no more character than GO) end of program.  
300 Changes K as a device of alien according to key pressed. Note that putting this line here gives the delayed reaction to commands.  
310 This alien game survived.  
320 Occasionally decreases AS to make the gauge narrower. Note that the minimum size will stop at the alien through. Also that as RS=10, AS is larger than it is now.  
330 Occasionally prints depth change on bottom line. As the frequency depends on LSN AS, more depth changes appear as the gauge gets narrower. Change this line to make depth changes more or less frequent as desired.  
400 430 If there is a bomb trail, increase RS randomly and print a new bomb. Start a new bomb trail if RS=1. (Change this to make bombs more or less frequent, or perhaps dependent on LSN AS.) If needed, too far right (beyond trail). Bomb trail finished, print current bomb. Note that as bombs may be thrown to the left of the gauge, some no sense waiting is given. If you do roll with bombs outside the gauge, change line 430 to:  
430 IF RS>LEN A+THEN do:  
500 Scrolls up screen to give date that alien is moving downwards.  
600 If S key pressed, moves up anything directly beneath foot of alien. Note that this does not protect the whole underside of the alien, just the foot (it requires AS does nothing).  
610 Alien destroyed. Made to flash on and off, score and height are printed. Screen cleared and new game offered.

To destroy a whole single shape, the alien must be on that exactly above it.

The object is to survive as long as possible.

Use keys S and B to move left and right respectively and R to shoot in the area directly below the alien's feet. AS the and when your alien is destroyed your score (number of gauge moves) is given along with the current height. You are then offered another game.

Remember that as the alien is under water its reactions are rather sluggish. It moves half a coordinate so often you push the movement key. If you hold down a key too long the alien may well become stuck on one wall of the gauge. Probably as the alien descends the gauge gets gradually narrower.

```

1  REM ALIEN DESCENDER
2  GOSUB 100,PRINT AS=1,ROBOTSPEED
30  LET HI=0
40  GOSUB 100
50  LET GO=0
60  LET RS=10
70  RAND
100 FOR P=0 TO 7
110 PRINT AT P,P,"",THE 27-P.
120 NEXT P
130 FOR P=0 TO 81
140 PRINT AT P,P,"",THE 18,""
150 NEXT P
200 PRINT AT 21,1,"",RS,""
210 LET A=INT (RAND*1-1)+10
220 PRINT AT 2,0,"",AT 1,0
230 LET L=0,LEN A,AT 2,0
240 LET L=1,LEN A,AT 2,0
250 LET L=2,LEN A,AT 2,0
260 LET L=3,LEN A,AT 2,0
270 IF L=0 AND L=206 THEN GOTO 1000
300 LET RS=(INKEY="B")-(INKEY="S")+1
310 LET RS=RS+1
320 IF RS=206 AND LEN A=0 THEN GOTO 1000
330 IF RS=LEN A THEN PRINT AT 21,1,"",RS,"",AND=LEN A.
400 IF RS=0 THEN LET RS=RS+RAND*1
410 LET RS=RS+RAND*1
420 IF RS=LEN A+1 THEN LET RS=0
430 IF RS=0 THEN PRINT AT 21,0
440 BOMB
500 IF INKEY="S" THEN PRINT AT 2,0,"",AT 2,0,"",AT 2,0,"",AT 2,0,""
510 GOTO 200
1000 FOR P=1 TO 10
110 PRINT AT 2,0,"",AT 1,0,""
120 PRINT AT 2,0,"",AT 1,0,""
130 NEXT P
1400 PRINT AT 20,0,"YOUR SCORE IS",HI
1410 IF GO=0 THEN LET HI=0
1420 PRINT AT 21,0,"HI SCORE =",HI
1430 FOR P=1 TO 200
1440 NEXT P
1450 CLS
1460 PRINT "ANOTHER GAME? (Y/N)"
1470 IF INKEY="Y" THEN GOTO 20
1480 IF INKEY="N" THEN STOP
1490 GOTO 1100

```

More Programming For Your Spectrum And Z801, written by Robert Speck is priced at £7.95 to 264 pages, ISBN 0 00 206101 0

For further details of this publication, get in touch with Pauline Paperbacks, 14 St James's Place, London SW1A 1PE





# Air raid

---

## Run for cover — here comes a smashing program from Stephen Ormrod of Bury.

---

In this program Stephen has taken trouble to incorporate moving graphics, simple rules and an atmosphere of suspense rather than relying on Lady Luck. Indeed, it took seven versions of the program before Stephen was happy enough to send it to us!

The rules of the game are quite simple. You begin the game with 30 bombs for your aircraft and you can explode a bomb by pressing the 'B' key. Your aim is to hit all the enemy ships and planes; you can win the restriction of five enemy bombs you have. If a ship reaches the landing stage before you can destroy it you will lose one of your valuable bombs and you are further restricted by only being able to fire one bomb at a time. If there is a bomb still available you will not be allowed to fire another.

### Plain sailing?

When you start RUN the program the Score Advance Table will appear on the screen. From this you will be able to see that ships are most valuable in terms of how many points are needed to destroy them: planes. The aircraft are not easy to hit — but there is no penalty for allowing a plane to escape your fire.

After pressing the 'S' key, the score table is erased and you should get your finger out the 'B' key — this is the only control key used in the game. Your aim direction will appear as a series of 'grated rectangles' at the top of the screen. The sea will appear at the bottom of the screen with a landing stage in the bottom right-hand corner. You are positioned as a aircraft, and just below your ammunition dump at the top of the screen.

Your aircraft slowly 'circles' the sea horizon — you move across the screen from right to left and when you disappear on the left-hand side you miraculously appear on the right-hand side again. The whole speed in the centre of your aircraft in degrees that you have a bomb on board.

Ships will appear on the left-hand side of the screen and slowly move toward the landing stage. As you move across the screen in your aircraft, you must decide when to release your bombs in order to destroy the ship. If you manage to score a direct hit on the ship, you will be rewarded with that ship being swallowed up by the mysterious deep. However, if you miss the ship, the bomb will explode harmlessly in the sea and the ship will sink at the landing stage, as people will disembark.

unopposed and start one of your bombs.

Periodically, an enemy 'plane' will fly across the screen from left to right, moving faster as quickly as their naval colleagues. They are not trying to reach the landing stage; their object is to get between you and the ships, thus blocking your bombs. There will only ever be one ship or one plane visible on the screen at any time, but a 'plane' and a ship may be seen together.

### A shot in the dark

One of the problems you will encounter is judging when to release your bombs so that they will destroy the ship. One tactic you could employ is the 'wait in the dark' option in which you release a bomb before a ship has yet come onto the screen. But

remember, you have only 30 bombs, so it's best to make them count.

What you have used for your 30 bombs, the display will scroll upwards so that the sea ends up at the top of the screen. The score you have achieved during the game is then displayed followed by the top highest score of the day. This will then begin rising again and the ZX81 will wait for you to press it, signifying that you would like another game.

To help you decipher the program listing, perhaps the following would be useful. The ships and scores are listed along as: A1, B1 and C1. Scores represented by A1, are generated as follows:

AH1) — Space, Graphic 5, Graphic 4, Score  
AH2) — Space, Graphic 5, Graphic 5, Score  
AH3) — Graphic 5, Score

Space, Score, Space, Graphic 5.

B1 is used to represent the aircraft and is composed of the following:

BH — "Graphic 7, Graphic 7, Graphic 6, Graphic 6"

Remember and hold in C1 and are made up as below:

CH1) — "3 Spaces, Graphic 5, Graphic 5, 3 Spaces"  
CH2) — "3 Spaces, Graphic 5, Graphic 5, 3 Spaces"  
CH3) — "Graphic 7, Graphic 6, Graphic 6, Graphic 7, Graphic 5, Graphic 5, Graphic 7"  
CH4) — "Space, Graphic 5, 3 Spaces, Space, Graphic 5, Space"

The ammunition dump is generated in line 134 and comprises 30 Graphic 6s. The rising score, B1, is your aircraft and is shown in line 138 as an inverse B1 and a Space. Line 139 is

made up of B1 Graphic A1 and an inverse Score.

B1 and F1 are alternating Graphic A1 and Graphic C1 ending in an inverse Score. Note that B1 and F1 are in emphasis and alternate in subsequent in lines 1000 and 1020 to make the aircraft appear to fly.

Lines 250-270 represent the "core" of the program. The rest of the listing comprises a number of routines which are called from time to time from the main program. Try working out what does what.

Here is a list of variables used in the program to help you work out how the program works.

Any V01) — The old best score  
Any V02) — Whether a new plane or ship is valid  
SC — Player's score  
P — Flag controlling whether or not a

bomb is loaded aboard your aircraft

YU — Position of waves in the sea

PO — Position of last ammunition in the dump

AMM — The number of bombs left (plus one)

X — The horizontal position of the sky-dirt

Y — The horizontal position of the falling bomb

AB — The controlling variable for what will appear on the computer

L — Control variable in loops

N — Control variable in loops

SB — Individual score awarded for hitting a ship or plane



## 2157 GANE

```

00000 PRINT AT 1 L.1
00001 END
00002 PRINT AT 1.31 L.1
00003 FOR L=2 TO 19
00004 PRINT AT L.01 L.1 AT L-1 31
00005
00006 NEXT L
00007 IF L=1 THEN GOTO 9000
00008 LET P=1
00009 LET P=F+1
00010 POINT AT F-Y,C
00011 POINT AT F-Y,C+P
00012 IF P=18 THEN GOTO 4000
00013 IF P=18 THEN RETURN
00014 IF U(1)=8 THEN GOTO 4000
00015 IF U(1)=9 THEN GOTO 5000
00016 IF U(1)=10 THEN GOTO 5000
00017 IF P=18 THEN RETURN
00018 IF P=18 THEN PRINT AT 20 Y-4
00019
00020 IF Y=17 THEN PRINT AT 20 Y-4
00021 END
00022 IF P=1 THEN GOTO 9000
00023 LET P=0
00024 RETURN
00025 FOR N=-3 TO 1
00026 IF Y=U(1)+N THEN GOTO 4100
00027 NEXT N
00028 RETURN
00029 FOR N=2 TO 18
00030 PRINT AT 18 U(1)-2 "0000"
00031 PRINT AT 18 U(1)-2 "ECON"
00032 NEXT N
00033 LET SC=INT RAND*1.999
00034 PRINT AT 18 U(1)-2 SC
00035 LET SC=SC+99
00036 GOSUB 1000
00037 POINT AT 18 U(1)-2
00038 LET U(1)=SC
00039 GOTO 3000
00040 FOR N=-1 TO 3
00041 IF Y=U(1)+N THEN GOTO 4000
00042 NEXT N
00043 GOTO 3000
00044 LET U(1)=
00045 PRINT AT 17 U(1)-1.04
00046 GOTO 3000
00047 POINT AT 18 U(1)-1.04+1
00048 PRINT TO U(1)-1.04+1
00049 GOSUB 5000
00050 PRINT AT 18 U(1)-1.04
00051 POINT TO U(1)-1.04+1
00052 GOTO 3000
00053 PRINT AT 19 U(1)-1.04
00054 LET SC=INT RAND*1.999
00055 PRINT AT 18 U(1)-1.04
00056 LET SC=SC+99
00057 GOSUB 1000
00058 GOTO 3000
00059 PRINT AT 19 U(1)-1
00060 LET P=0
00061 GOTO 3000
00062 FOR N=-1 TO 4
00063 IF Y=U(1)+N THEN GOTO 5100
00064 NEXT N
00065 GOTO 3000
00066 LET U(1)=
00067 PRINT AT 18 U(1)-1.04
00068 GOSUB 7000
00069 PRINT AT 17 U(1)-1.04+1
00070 PRINT TO U(1)-1.04+1
00071 PRINT TO U(1)-1.04+1
00072 POINT AT 17 U(1)-1.04
00073 PRINT TO U(1)-1.04+1
00074 PRINT TO U(1)-1.04+1
00075 GOSUB 5000
00076 GOSUB 7000
00077 PRINT AT 18 U(1)-1.04
00078 PRINT TO U(1)-1.04+1
00079 GOTO 3000
00080 IF P=0 GOTO 5000 GOTO 5100

```

```

0000 PRINT AT 19,USC-1,108
0001 PRINT AT 19,USC-1,108
0002 LET SC=SC+50
0003 COSUE 7000
0004 COSUE 7000
0005 PRINT AT 19,USC-1,
0006 LET F=0
0007 LET L13=0
0008 GOTO 7000
0009 FOR N=1 TO 5
0010 NEXT N
0011 PRINT AT 19,USC-1,
0012 RETURN
0013 FOR N=1 TO 12
0014 COSUE 7000
0015 COSUE 7000
0016 NEXT N
0017 RETURN
0018 PRINT TAB 10,"SILVER CREEK"
0019 PRINT TAB 10
0020 PRINT "SCORE AVAILABLE TABLE"
0021
0022 PRINT @.TAB 10,"50-100,150
OR 200"
0023 PRINT TAB 0,"-- ENEMY AIRCRAFT"
0024
0025 PRINT
0026 FOR N=1 TO 4
0027 PRINT @.TAB
0028 NEXT N
0029 PRINT AT 0.10,"100,200 OR 0
OR"
0030 PRINT AT 0.5,"-- BATTLESHIP"
0031
0032 PRINT AT 1.0,
0033 FOR N=1 TO 3
0034 PRINT @.TAB
0035 NEXT N
0036 PRINT AT 1.10,"200,400 OR
0037
0038 PRINT AT 1.7,"-- TROOPS OR
0039
0040 PRINT AT 17.5,"PRESS "5"
0041 OR STOP"
0042 IF INKEY="5" THEN GOTO 01
0043
0044 CLS
0045 RETURN
0046 PRINT AT 0.2,"OUT OF AMMUNI
0047
0048 FOR L=1 TO 20
0049 NEXT L
0050 FOR L=1 TO 20
0051 GOTO 01
0052 NEXT L
0053 PRINT AT 0.2,"YOUR SCORE WA
0054
0055 LET VUE=0
0056 FOR N=1 TO 5
0057 IF SC/1000 THEN GOTO 0200
0058 NEXT N
0059 PRINT AT 0.2,"TODAY'S SIX-
OF-THE-BEST"
0060 FOR N=1 TO 5
0061 PRINT AT 0.5,N,"NOT DIVORC
0062 NEXT N
0063 PRINT AT 1.0,"PRESS "0"
0064
0065 PLAY ATR @010
0066 COSUE 7000
0067 COSUE 7000
0068 IF INKEY="0" THEN GOTO 01
0069
0070 PRINT
0071 CLS
0072 GOTO 40
0073 FOR L=0 TO N+1 STEP +1
0074 LET VUE(VUE+L)
0075 NEXT L
0076 LET VUE=SC
0077 PRINT AT 0.5,13,"WELL DON
0078
0079 GOTO 0200

```





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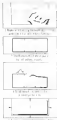
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## FILESIXTY







— until you reach another seemingly intractable problem, a new technique is introduced. The adventure can take days to complete. Each *Adventure* C and D are very long and incorporate a somewhat routine, with which a partly completed game can be saved, and resumed on a later date — a very necessary feature.

### I spy...

So stepping where the previous two adventures, that the deadline for this issue demanded before I had managed to complete *Adventures* C and D is that adventure — *Spionage Island* (SL, so I am afraid much of it remains uncharted for the press). On the basis of the pen I have so far used, I am confident that it will prove an excellent game.

Perhaps in another edition of the magazine I will be able to give you a line of its events. For the present, the plot is as follows:

The *Spionage* adventure is set on a somewhat remote island. As the title suggests, it is a game of espionage. There is a secret hidden somewhere on the island which must be discovered. Unfortunately, your plans tend to be thwarted when one of its agents is killed by enemy fire. The adventure begins in the computer and leads into the heart of the enemy stronghold from which you must eventually escape to safety. This is a very difficult game, only to be attempted by the experienced adventurer. Even getting out of the sequence and onto the next island is a problem — or at least it was in *Adventures* C and D, but I've managed to get much further forward.

```

S IN IN AN ADVENTURE
THERE NO DROVIDOR EXITS
IN A BUSH
A. ADVENTURE WITH A CORO
C. BUSH
GET REHINT TO DO
GET REHINT TO DO
TELL ME WHAT TO DO
OPEN DOOR
THE DOOR OPENS, KILLING YOU BUT
WITH A BUSH OF BIR
YOU HAVE TO GO TO THE BIR
YOU HAVE A LASSO RED ROPE
NO ONE HERE
DO YOU WISH TO TRY AGAIN?
ANSWER YES OR NO

```

*A sample screen dump from Spionage Island.*

All the *Adventure* games seem to be from the same general material program, but I don't think that even you've managed one. The original writer is probably back in England in command and challenging. *Planet of Death* is

the shortest, with the fewest locations and objects but all three features provide many hours of enjoyment. The quality of software for the ZX81 is constantly improving, and at the same time prices are of anything falling. Some readers might feel these *Adventure* games are still a little expensive. However, there can be little doubt that they are very good adventures, and well

*Adventures A, C and D cost £8, £7 and £6 respectively, and are available from Artic Computing Ltd, 398 Jenner Road, Rye, East Sussex, or through Sinclair Research Ltd (see below).*

## Reversi — Mine of Information

*Reversi* is a late nineteenth century board game. Most of the material's computer version also goes under the name 'Othello' (as readers of the latter pages of the magazine will no doubt recall).

It is a game of skill between two players, using a draught board. Counters, black on one side and white on the other, are used. A move is made by placing a counter on a vacant square next to an opponent's counter, and each move must result in the capture of an opponent's piece — a capture is made by trapping a counter between the opponent's and about a line of such counters between the new counter and one showing your own colour already on the board. The game ends when neither player can make a capture. The winner is the player with the largest number of

change the start position. Using the latter facility you can select for yourself a less advantageous position — the format for example — is given yourself a chance against the computer. For the novice, the computer game is very useful for gaining familiarity with the rules and learning something of the strategy behind the game. You can go forwards and backwards through the sample game to see the effect of each move can be clearly seen.

The board is displayed in the screen with the square coordinates (A to H) on the border, for example 1 to 8 on the vertical scale, displayed along the board edges. White and black pieces are denoted by 'O' and 'X' respectively. The display includes the current score and the coordinates of the last move. After each move the computer flashes the players captured for a few seconds — a nice touch.

### No Cheating!

The computer checks that the chosen moves are valid. Furthermore, at your last move, you cannot see various game options — always level of play, rules or rules to BASIC. There are four levels of play, the computer at levels 1 and 2, a superiorly intelligent level 3, and 4 is the best. 10 and 40 seconds respectively, up to level

3, which makes a very long time. Higher levels of play take longer as the computer looks further ahead and at the same time has more possibilities to evaluate. I was somewhat disappointed when I first tried level 3, the screen goes black and after waiting for a while nothing happened until the program had crashed. It would be nice if the board were displayed perhaps with some obscuring message such as 'next please'. I am thinking about the computer's evaluation of next moves. At least you can then ponder your following move.

The board levels really take a long time to play, but a sample game is played in any case. Levels 1, 2 and 3 are hard enough for even a grand player. If you can't beat it at level 4, you must have played the game before. I suspect it at level 5 you must be very good indeed!

The statistics of recorded on both sides, and the game takes about three minutes in total. It is written almost entirely in machine code. Well written in standard, complete with some hints on tactics and strategies are included in the package. *Reversi* is a very sophisticated program, easy to use and enjoyable to play. It is probably the best 'Othello' program for the ZX81 on the market, and will certainly improve the play of both beginners and more experienced players alike.



Moi — for now



# Adding on your Spectrum

**Our review team take a brief look at some of the hardware add-ons for the ZX Spectrum.**

Now as the ZX Spectrum has well and truly established itself as the only market it is supported by a wealth of hardware add-ons. Most of these peripheral devices have been manufactured by the people who supported the ZX81, but yet as the Spectrum has attracted more users with its power, so too has it attracted a new following from the old ZX manufacturers.

In this brief guide, we have not tried to cover all the devices

currently available on the market but rather give you a flavour of the technology you can utilise in your Spectrum. All ports are an obvious layout, all disks have been covered in some detail whereas RAM packs are fairly standard and so have only been briefly touched on. Also included in this section are functional optic specialised add-ons like sound units and a digitiser card.

If you own a Spectrum, you will, as doubt, have begun to

realise the potential you hold in your hands. Over the next few pages you will hopefully see further applications for you and your computer to explore.

## Joystick interface module — ACF Hardware

The ACF joystick interface is a version of which also available for the ZX81, has been designed to connect to the back of the Spectrum via the rear edge connector. There is also an extension edge connector allowing further devices to be added. The interface is built mainly but is not completely closed off. The connection to the rear edge connector is good, and can be easily removed without too much worry of it falling apart in your hands.

The special feature of the ACF interface is that it includes an enable switch which makes the keys of the Spectrum computer open exceeding the 2, W, S, Z, B, G, L and Shift-B shift keys. There is room for two joysticks and the positions for the joysticks are both clearly marked.

Moving onto the joysticks themselves, they are very simi-

lar to all those employed by the Atari computer. As can be seen in the photograph they are very solid with no easy-to-rip apart made of hard rubber-like substance. The joystick at first seemed a little stiff, but with use quickly manipulated with precision. The red firing button was easy to use when moving the stick and always fired when you wanted it to.

The joystick interface and joystick come complete with instructions and a short course on using the joystick in your own programs. The hardware is also covered by a three month guarantee for the joystick and 12 months cover for the interface.

The first commercial program we tried for two players using the ACF joystick interface was a game called Invader from Spectrum. ACF are also selling other peripherals for use with their joysticks.

The cost of one joystick and interface module is £22.50 and comes complete with a free demonstration program, Video Graphics. Extra joysticks are priced at £7.45 each. For further details of these devices contact ACF Hardware, 28 West High Street, Major Road, West Sussex PO22 8BT.

## Joysticks



The joystick interface module from ACF Hardware complete with dual joystick.

## The Spectrum Add-on — Micro Power

The Micro Power Add-on is a board which fits into the edge connector at the rear of the ZX Spectrum. The connector is gold-plated and when you turn it to insert it you get the feeling that you are going to put off some of the components at work. However, it must be said that the Add-on board retained most throughout the review.

The Add-on board is claimed to give users three advantages. Looking at them in order, the first is that it provides three channel sound effects via the speaker. AY-3-8910 chip from General Instruments. The sound generator allows you to control sound, increasing various sound effects by the use of BASIC software programs. By this method, you can create of unique sound effects such as gunshot within a program — the presence of the speaker on the board makes this quite of factive.

Adding the 2W amplifier and loudspeaker built into the Add-on circuitry to its plug-in after attached jack plug into the ear phone socket of the Add-on to amplify the output of the sound effect. You can also plug the jack plug into the HFC socket at the back of the Spectrum to amplify the output of the computer's BUSP commands.

Position is made for two joystick cables to be fitted to the Add-on and are available from Micro Power to fit. The joysticks, once constructed, are easy to hold and the stick is easy to manipulate. Connections to the Add-on is via square three-pin cables but the screws to hold up necessarily wait during the review period.

The cost of the Add-on board is £10.95 + VAT and comes complete with full instructions for use. The joystick kit is priced at £3.95 + VAT. For further details of these products go in touch with Micro Power, 25, 26, Pigeon, Street, Chapel Allerton, Leeds LS7 4PL.

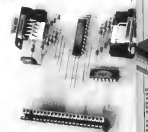
## Joystick board — Interceptor Micro's

This interface board is designed to connect expanded Atari type joystick to the ZX Spectrum.

The board itself is not boxed and will vary people when plugged into the back of the Spectrum. There is also room at the rear of the board to Interceptor. The add-on should you to desire. Two positions are available for you to insert joysticks and although the connection do not seem at all strong, the joystick worked adequately.

Instructions are provided for the user to check that the interface board is working up to the standards required, and a

The joystick board from Interceptor Micro is offering facilities for two Atari type joysticks.



demonstration program is included in the package for demonstration of the joystick, once connected. The supplied software demonstrates various programming methods, including machine code and control over sound and screen move ment.

Interceptor Micro's offer any users then help with connecting any software that you may already own so that it will operate with the joystick board, and are currently aiming to market any software produced or from using the board.

The cost of the joystick is £15.95. For further details of this joystick write to Interceptor Micro's, London House, The Green, Tisbury, Wiltshire.

## Competition pro-joystick — Kempston Micro Electronics

The Kempston joystick is a very solid looking device. Housed in black plastic, the joystick has a thick stick with a rubber handle which makes it very easy to hold. There are two firing buttons, each brightly coloured red and



The Spectrum Add-on from Micro Power — connected to the photograph to amplify the computer's BUSP commands.

The solid-looking *Competition* joystick and *Midwich* joystick. *Competition* from *Midwich*

Once you have completed the manufacture, there are also a number of programming suggestions which can be added to test the unit. Provided it stands for two ports, and although the DIB plugs are used for a good connection, the board did not feel very safe whilst the connections were made. Removing the

ports from the board involved some fairly vigorous manoeuvring as well, which did not feel very confident.

The joystick supplied with the sample was fairly sturdy and held up well in operation. The feel of them was a little floppy, but they nevertheless worked adequately. The firing button, emphasised in bright red, operated whenever it was

pushed to left or right handed players. However, whilst the software games became as clear as glass that you have to choose between the type of laser you can use (the laser with).

The joystick comes complete with a board interface which easily plugs in and out of the rear edge connector of the Spectrum. It does not, however, have any facility for any other add-on laser (once the joystick is a position).

The joystick operation is programmed for in BASIC, so machine code and full version board (plus a number of other programs) are provided for you. Right the thing of it. At the time of writing the Ramp.

### Analogue input device — Midwich

The interface is once again not board. Good connections are made when the boards are plugged into the Spectrum, but some wires have unfounded as this period when it had to be removed. The Midwich interface has horizontal cut of the back of

The Analogue input device complete with joystick from *Midwich* Computer Company

the joystick was compatible with all the games on the market, including those from *Deluxe*, *Midwich*, *Midwich* and *Midwich*.

Operation of the joystick was a bit stiff at first, but once you get used to it, it's a real pleasure to use.

The cost of the *Competition* joystick is £25. Further details on the device are available from *Competition*, *Midwich*, *Midwich*, 140A (Salford Road), *Midwich*, *Midwich* (Salford) MK4 2 2B.

The Spectrum, rather than yet built for the rest of the review, and there are the missing hours of the RAM pack which is happening all over again.

The interface board is available from *Midwich* as a kit, and on each comes complete with full instructions for assembly

without any worries.

The cost of the analogue input interface is £22.95 and each joystick is priced at £7.95. For further details of *Midwich* products contact *Midwich* Computer Company Ltd, *Midwich*, *Midwich* (Salford) MK4 2 2B.

# Sound and vision

## Big Ears — William Stuart Systems

Originally designed for the UK101 and Superboard, the Big Ears speech recognition system is now available for most leading micros including the ZX Spectrum.

Housed in a sturdy case, the Big Ears system consists of a microphone, pre-amplifier, analogue frequency filter and digital interface. You are also supplied with a software package allowing you to become acquainted with what you soon find is a very complex piece of technology. The program with the system has four modes: Listen, Test, Demo or Store. All the modes are fully self-explanatory, and the demo requires all should you require comprehensive details.

Using the equipment you can allow the Spectrum to listen to a word, you can then test that the computer understands and recognises that word and then save the program together with its own separate vocabulary.

During the demo period we test the Big Ears programme to recognise nearly everyone's name in the office. And this it did quite successfully, except for the name Helen, which it seemed to recognise every time it wasn't quite sure!

Complete with full instructions for use, the Big Ears speech recognition system is priced at £49. For further details of this device, contact William

The Chatterbox speech interface unit from William Stuart Systems



Stuart Systems Ltd, 44 Bedford Gardens, London W6 9EH

## Chatterbox — William Stuart Systems

Chatterbox is an unusual method of learning words — it doesn't store a fixed vocabulary, but rather depends on the building up of individual words in phonetic order programs (see box).

The Chatterbox itself is a small solid box with a speaker unit built into the front. The output from the speaker is then output at a reasonable volume. There is also a speaker output at the back of the unit, as well as an audio-tape, which could be played through your hi-fi. The Chatterbox is connected to the side edge connector of the Spectrum and provides room for additional

hardware to be added on.

The speech output from the unit is of quite high standard and is certainly fun to play with. By POKing various codes it is possible to build up words by their basic sounds. It sounds fairly easy, but I can't quite come up to find exactly the right sounds you need before anyone can recognise what you are trying to say. It is a clever piece of machinery though, when you Chatterbox, really puts together its first word.

The unit opens complete with a list of codes with which to experiment with and act as building blocks as well as some program examples of how to utilize the device within your programs.

The Chatterbox is priced at £49 or £59 as a DFH (for the latter address contact William Stuart Systems Ltd, 44 Bedford Gardens, London W6 9EH.

## ZONX — Pi-Pak Semiconductors

Originally designed for the Z801, Pi-Pak have now released an adaptor so that the ZONX 01 can now be utilized with the Spectrum.

Self contained in a strong plastic box, the unit easily plugs into the rear of the Spectrum forming a good connection. There is a manual control for the volume (which is not a variable volume range).

Using the unit, we sample 84,832 commands included within a piece of software. A wide range of vocal inflections can be produced by the three channel plus noise, chop, hauled, wailed, etc. Thus, depending on various materials within a program, the phrases and values of these channels are used intelligently and can be misinterpreted. And what that means is that you can get quite weird sound of explosions, helicopters, bells, etc.

There is an interface at the rear of the device which means that you could add other devices to the back of the Spectrum at the same time as your ZONX.



The Big Ears speech recognition system interface unit from William Stuart Systems





# Extra, extra

## 32K RAM — JRS Software

The 32K RAM option for the 16K Spectrum is offered in two forms: one for each issue of the ZX Spectrum.

The first issue can be upgraded to 48K using a RAM board which is fitted inside the Spectrum. Installation is easy and requires no soldering, just some very careful fitting. The relevant details in the back of the Spectrum are enclosed and by carefully fitting up the cover, the board can be placed over and firmly pushed into the place indicated in the manual, so that it comes with the RAM board. Once in place, the Spectrum is placed up and operates as a 48K machine.

Perhaps a better way of upgrading can be done as in the method employed in the second issue of the Spectrum. Here you are supplied with 12 ICs, all clearly marked with a letter, A, B, C, D or E. Using the diagram supplied, you carefully locate your Spectrum and position the ICs as shown in the accompanying documentation. Once fitted, the Spectrum can be put back together again and you have a 48K machine.

Both methods of upgrading were easy to accomplish and both proved efficient during the period they were tested to review.

The 32K RAM board for the first issue ZX Spectrum is priced at £43.50 and the 32K ICs for the second issue Spectrum cost £42.50. For further details contact JRS Software, 18 Weybridge Avenue, Weybridge (M13 3JL).

## Interspec — OCP Micro- developments

This one unit provides virtually the complete interface package that anyone would want on their computer.

For the dedicated programmer, you'll find an eight bit TTL input port, an eight bit TTL output port, an eight channel analogue to digital converter, four high current relay outputs and four transceivers. Also, in addition to one of the Interspec is

a 16DS connector which has all the necessary data, power and clocked signals into to add more peripherals.

Cased in a smart looking unit the Interspec package comes complete with detailed manual, taken all home to get the most out of the unit, backed with hard ware and software examples.

Priced at £99.95, you can find out more about the Interspec unit and its control applications from OCP Micro-developments Ltd, 2 Station Close, Lingwood, Norwich NR6 3-4AX.



The 32K RAM which makes the second issue 16K Spectrum up to a 48K machine from just £43.50.



The RAM board which transforms the first issue 16K Spectrum to a 48K machine.



The kit provides full range interface from OCP Micro-developments.



# Settling down?

## Spectrum workstation — Peter Furlong Products

If you're going to settle down with your Spectrum and you want security, then this may be what you're looking for — it makes the Spectrum into a very secure-looking system.

Constructed from durable ABS plastic, the workstation would instantly blend in to a fair amount of surroundings. The Spectrum fits into the slot built into the front of the unit, and the sliding cover for the TV, PSU, printer and so on, is closed through small holes cut into the plastic front. This operation is usually more difficult than it may at first seem, especially as you are required to do some quite tricky fiddling to attach the speaker connections to the Spectrum. (The speaker is available as an extra for £3.99.)

Two switches can be attached to the unit, although only one switch is shown in the picture. Attached to an auto-off switch for the Spectrum and a LDM/DAVE switch catering for the better switching loads situation on the Spectrum. These are both counted as extras and are priced at £3.99 each, but are certainly not necessary for most operation. An alloy case is also available for the unit, at the additional price of £3.99, which comes complete with rubber feet for grip.

The PSU is hidden inside the main body of the unit, above which sits the TV or monitor. The plastic is robust enough to give a good angle of view for the user. (Should the TV ever bring the workstation Peter Furlong Products are working on an extension bracket to overcome this problem.) Although available as a unit for the ZX Mega drive, this unit also is available to match the unit.



The cost of the Spectrum workstation is £16.00 plus £3.99 postage. Further information is obtainable from Peter Furlong Products, Unit P, South Coast Road Industrial Estate, Pinnerham, East Sussex TN39 5PU.

## Spectrum custom case — Computex Cases

And if you have settled down to just using a Spectrum, how about a case to carry all your computing bits and pieces around securely?

aimed at the business user with the typical business person's case, the custom case

has been designed to allow for all that you would need to carry around with you, including room for the much feared 20 Megabyte. Each piece of equipment is held securely in shock absorbent foam, with the individual devices connected up under the flexible gooseneck system.

Should you have the opportunity to power up your Spectrum system, you can simply unplug the lid of the custom case and begin work. The top of the lid includes a number of windows for papers and books, with useful compartments for pens, pencils, etc. Constructed from ABS, plastic, the case is generally strongly built and provides a very useful, if not unique, addition to the family of Spectrum peripherals.

The Spectrum custom case cost £24.95. For further details contact Computex Cases, Stan Hope Road, Cambridge, Surrey GU16 3PS.

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## SOFTWARE

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**MONSTERS IN HELL** *Thou'st*

[illegible]

He takes anyone by storm, and it's usually for good. His presence in the dining room made him quite an attraction, and I sat with the Davis family on that December in a dining hall where, according to happen and it really does. You should have seen that night. The direction of the people in that last and terrible year of war. I'll be there, available, yes, yes.

## MILLIPEDS

[illegible]

## Dragon's Lair

[illegible]

## COSMIC SWARM

[illegible]

## FIREARMS

They're saying that they have rights of sight  
 It's more annoying to the fact about the whole type  
 game to play it in a game like you survive? Any  
 I'll see you soon

## BOEYER

[illegible]

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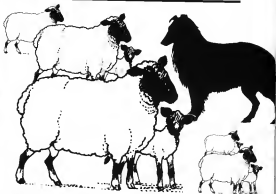
**Word**[illegible]

329 CROXTED ROAD LONDON

## References

# Sheepdog trial

**Round up your sheep with this program for your 16K ZX81 from Guy Morgan of Mid-Glamorgan.**



The object of this game is to round up a number of sheep in the shortest possible time. You are given the choice of how many sheep (between one and six) you would like to round up. One sheep is fairly easy but if you choose to round up six sheep you will find it very time consuming as they keep

wandering out of the pen as others are being rounded up.

You move the sheep by placing the dog near to the sheep using the cursor keys, so that it will move directly away from the dog. However, if you move too close to the sheep, it usually find that the sheep will panic and be liable to move in an unpredictable

direction.

The dog is allowed three moves between sheep moves, this can be increased if required by changing line 310. The game ends when the dog has rounded up the sheep, will be awarded a guard of the pens and the dog's three moves have been completed. At any stage of

the game, neither the dog or sheep are allowed to jump the fence or wall of the pen.

## It's a dog's life

The dog and sheep are POKE'd onto the screen and the previous positions of the characters are blanked by POKE'ing with zero the POKE numbers on colour

lined as others using the number held in the system variable 045 as a base point.

The speeds on the relationship between sheep and dog are made in terms of x and y co-

ordinates, sometimes adjusted to those are included. They are listed at the beginning of the program to speed up the operation. The reason to generate random sheep movement is also

placed at the beginning of the program for the same reason. The positions of the sheep in terms of the PIXEL effects are fixed in the array 3000.

The array which is initialized

in lines 707 to 708 and updated by the subroutines of line 3010, makes use of the FRAMES system variable. Lines 8000 and 9010 are the usual ZX81 and PIXEL routines.

```

1  REM ***SHEEPDOG TOTAL***
2  REM ***SHEEPDOG***
3  REM PRINT AT 0.10. SHEEPDOG TRI
4
5  REM PRINT AT 0.0. "YOU MAY CHOOSE
6  REM MANY SHEEP TO FOLLOW UP
7  REM MORE THAN 5. IF YOU GET TOO
8  REM CLOSE TO A SHEEP IT WILL BARK
9  REM AND IF YOU ARE TOO CLOSE AND
10 REM SHEEP WILL UNDER AT A RANDOM.
11
12 REM PRINT "HOW DOG WITH THE CU
13 REM KEYS. TO USE A TURN OTHER
14 REM MOVING. THE DOG PRESS ANY OT
15 REM KEY.
16 REM PRINT AT 10.0. "PRESS ANY KE
17 REM TO PLAY.
18 REM IF INKEY="" THEN GOTO 40
19 REM GOTO 300
20 REM REM ***COMU. TO CO-ORDS***
21 REM LET Y0=INT (2/33)+1
22 REM LET X0=12-(Y0-1)*33
23 REM RETURN
24 REM REM ***RANDOM CO-ORDS***
25 REM LET Y0=INT (2/33)+1
26 REM LET X0=12-(Y0-1)*33
27 REM RETURN
28 REM REM ***RANDOM HOUSE***
29 REM LET XS=X0+1-INT (X0/3)
30 REM LET YS=Y0+1-INT (Y0/3)
31 REM GOTO 000
32 REM REM ***COMU. TO POKS NO.***
33 REM LET XS=X0+1-INT (X0/3)
34 REM LET YS=Y0+1-INT (Y0/3)
35 REM REM ***OF SHEEP***
36 REM PRINT "HOW MANY SHEEP DO YO
37 REM WANT. TO FOLLOW UP.
38 REM INPUT NS
39 REM IF NS=0 AND NS<7 THEN GOTO
40 REM 100
41 REM PRINT "SORRY. MORE THAN 5
42 REM LESS. THEN 7.
43 REM GOTO 510
44 REM PRINT "NS. IS OKAY.
45 REM FOR N=1 TO NS
46 REM NEXT N
47 REM GOTO 000
48 REM REM ***INITIALIZE***
49 REM DIM 3000
50 REM REM ***PEN***
51 REM PRINT AT 0.10.
52 REM PRINT AT 10.10.
53 REM PRINT AT 11.10.
54 REM PRINT AT 12.10.
55 REM REM ***PEN***
56 REM FOR N=1 TO 31
57 REM NEXT N
58 REM PRINT AT 0.0. "AT 21 N.
59 REM NEXT N
60 REM FOR N=1 TO 31
61 REM PRINT AT N.0. "AT N.21.
62 REM NEXT N
63 REM REM ***GENERATE SHEEP***
64 REM LET U=PEEK 16384+255-PEEK 1
65 REM FOR N=1 TO NS
66 REM LET U=INT (255-725)
67 REM IF PEEK (U+60)*255 THEN GOTO
68 REM 000
69 REM POKS U+U*5
70 REM LET S=N+45
71 REM NEXT N
72 REM REM ***CLOSE DOG***
73 REM LET X0=INT (X0+725)
74 REM IF PEEK (U+U*10) THEN GOTO
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805 REM LET S=N+45
806 REM NEXT N
807 REM REM ***CLOSE DOG***
808 REM LET X0=INT (X0+725)
809 REM IF PEEK (U+U*10) THEN GOTO
810 REM 000
811 REM POKS U+U*5
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954 REM REM ***CLOSE DOG***
955 REM LET X0=INT (X0+725)
956 REM IF PEEK (U+U*10) THEN GOTO
95
```

# Sinclair ZX Spect

**16K or 48K RAM...  
full-size moving-  
key keyboard...  
colour and sound...  
high-resolution  
graphics...**

**From only  
£125!**

First, there was the world-beating  
Sinclair ZX80. The first personal computer  
for under £100.

Then, the ZX81. With up to 16K RAM  
available, and the ZX Printer. Giving more  
power and more flexibility. Together  
they've sold over 500,000 so far, to make  
Sinclair world leaders in personal  
computing. And the ZX81 remains the  
ideal low-cost introduction to computing.

Now there's the ZX Spectrum! With  
up to 48K of RAM! A full-size moving-key  
keyboard! vivid colour and sound! High-  
resolution graphics! And at the price that's  
unrivalled.

## **Professional power— personal computer price!**

The ZX Spectrum incorporates all  
the proven features of the ZX81. But its  
new 64K BASIC ROM dramatically  
increases your computing power.

You have access to a range of 8  
colours for foreground, background and  
border, together with a sound generator  
and high-resolution graphics.

You have the facility to support  
separate data files.

You have a choice of storage capa-  
cities (provisionally the amount of RAM)  
16K of RAM (which you can upgrade later  
to 48K of RAM) or an immense 48K of RAM.

At the price of the Spectrum 16K  
is an amazing £125! Even the popular  
48K version costs only £175!

You may decide to begin with the  
16K version. If so, you can still return it later  
for an upgrade. The cost? Around £50.

## **Ready to use today, easy to expand tomorrow**

Your ZX Spectrum comes with a means  
adapter and all the necessary leads to  
connect to most cassette interfaces  
and TVs (colour or black and white).

Employing Sinclair BASIC (now used  
in over 500,000 computers worldwide),  
the ZX Spectrum comes complete with  
two manuals which together represent a  
detailed course in BASIC programming.  
Whether you're a beginner or a competent  
programmer, you'll find them both of ben-  
efit—help. Depending on your computer  
experience, you typically save money  
into the valuable world of ZX Spectrum  
professional-level computing.

There's no need to stop there. The  
ZX Printer—available now—is fully  
compatible with the ZX Spectrum. And  
later this year there will be Microdrives for  
massive amounts of write-on-line storage,  
plus an RS232C/network interface board.



## **Key features of the Sinclair ZX Spectrum**

- Full colour—8 colours each for foreground, background and border, plus flashing and brightness, intensity control.
- Sound—8000 compressed with variable pitch and duration.
- Massive RAM—16K or 48K.
- Full-size moving-key keyboard—41 keys at normal typewriter price, with repeatability on each key.
- High resolution—256 dots horizontal by 192 vertically, each individually addressable for true high-resolution graphics.
- ASCII character set—with upper- and lower-case characters.
- Teletext-compatible—user software can generate 40 characters per line in other settings.
- High speed L.O.D. & S.O.D.—16K in 10 seconds via cassette, with VERNAL MICRO for programs and immediate data files.
- Sinclair 16K extended BASIC—incorporating unique one-touch keyboard entry, syntax check and report codes.



# ctum



## ZX Spectrum software on cassettes - available now

The Spectrum software library is growing every day. Subjects include games, education, and personal household management. Flight Simulation, Chess, Planeforth, History, Adventure, MU-CALC, MU-SD, Club Resource Controller, there is something for everyone. And they all make full use of the Spectrum's colour screen and graphics capabilities. You'll receive a detailed catalogue with your Spectrum.

## ZX Expansion Module

The module incorporates the three elements of Microdrive controller, internal software, and RS232C interface. Connect it to your Spectrum and you can develop tonight. Microdrives communicate with other computers and drive a wide range of printers. The module is economical, and the module will be available in the early part of 1983 for around £200.

# sinclair

Sinclair Research Ltd, Waverley Road,  
Cambridge, Surrey GU8 3PS  
Tel. Camberley (0234) 444221

## The ZX Printer - available now

Designed exclusively for use with the Sinclair ZX range of computers, the printer offers ZX Spectrum owners the full ASCII character set - including lower-case characters - and high-resolution graphics.

A special feature is a DCPY which prints out exactly what is on the whole TV screen and prints the page to 120 characters per second, with 30 characters per line and 6 lines per vertical inch.

The ZX Printer connects to the rear of your ZX Spectrum. A roll of paper (18" x 12" (unrolled 4m wide) is supplied, along with full instructions. Further supplies of paper are available in packs of five rolls.



## The ZX Microdrive - coming soon

The new Microdrives, designed especially for the ZX Spectrum, are set to change the face of personal computing by providing mass on-line storage.

Each Microdrive can hold up to 100K bytes, using a single interchangeable storage medium.

The Microdrive is 100mm or 2 1/2 inches. Any type II is able to connect up to 8 Microdrives to your Spectrum via the ZX Expansion Module.

A remarkable breakthrough at a remarkably low price. The Microdrive will be available in the early part of 1983 for around £50.



## How to order your ZX Spectrum

**BY PHONE** - Access Barclaycard or Trustcard holders can call on 0800 0000 for personal attention. 24-hour a day, every day. **BY FREEPOST** - use the no-stamp printed coupon below. You can pay by cheque, postal order, Barclaycard.

**Access or Trustcard** - **BY PHONE** - please allow up to 28 days for delivery. And there's a 14-day return/replace option, of course. We want you to be satisfied beyond doubt - and we have no doubt that you will be.

To: Sinclair Research, FREEPOST, Camberley, Surrey, GU8 3PS					Order
Qty	Item	Code	Item Price £	Total £	
	Sinclair ZX Spectrum - 128K RAM version	100	129.00		
	Sinclair ZX Spectrum - 48K RAM version	101	119.00		
	Sinclair ZX Printer	27	55.95		
	Printer paper (pack of 5 rolls)	16	11.95		
	Postage and packing (orders under £100)	20	3.95		
	(orders over £100)	29	4.95		
				Total £	

Please tick if you require a VAT receipt ☐

\*I enclose a cheque/postal order payable to Sinclair Research Ltd for £:

\*Please charge money Access/Barclaycard/Trustcard account to:

\*Please delete/complete as appropriate

(Spectrum)

PLEASE PRINT

Name Mr/Ms/Mrs

Address

# Machine code tutor

The program is aimed at those who, like myself, get tired of writing out strings of 0s and 0s in order to make out the effect of certain machine code instructions. The program is being done and costs 25p in instructions. These are:

ADD A X    CPL    RNC A  
ADD A X    DAA    SLL A  
SBC A X    PLA    SRA A  
AJD A,X    RRA    SPL A  
AND X    RLCA    NEG  
ORI X    RSCA    PLD  
XOR X    RL A    RND  
DEC A    RRA A  
INC A    RLC A

Input can be made in binary decimal and Hex, outputs are generated in the latter only.

The program shows all flags (some instructions do not of course). Instructions are given in a column of both RISC and RNC A, and the results of the instructions may be carried forward to the next instruction and the flag register is saved and entered between instructions showing the sequence of instructions to be executed.

## Using it

Once you have the machine code tutor (MCT) program up and running, the status is printed on the screen. Then, enter the letter corresponding to the instruction you would like to see. When the total program A- appears, enter the number between 0 and 255. The same applies for the program A- and (44).

For binary and Hex inputs the input strings should start with a B or an H respectively followed by at least two digits (see Appendix A of the Service manual for a list of the legal Hex numbers). Binary numbers may be any combination of 0s and 0s. It should be noted that only the first eight bits of the data will be used by the program, so B011 will result in 00000001 and B000000001 will result in 00000000.

The flags used in the program are as follows:

**Join Mark Wenham of County Kilkenny as he shows us an easy way to make sense of certain machine code instructions.**

18614

1000

0400

C013

3804

381C

1902

3810

07

0842

08

LOOP

LDI 00

LDI 04

PL 8

JPC -4

LD A, "0"

JH -2

LD A, "1"

RST 10

DJNZ LOOP

RST

Number to be converted is 18614 into 10010. Put the number to be converted into the field in the register.

PRINT CHR field in a register

The machine code listing for minimal in memory









# F.A. CUP



## Get on the road to Wembley with this football simulation written by GL Maynard.

This program was written to provide an exciting simulation as possible of football's biggest annual spectacle.

The 124 teams entering the competition are allocated classes from one to six, one being for Division One, two for Division Two, and so on, eleven five and six are reserved for amateurs. The 113 football league teams are compulsory for this category, but the amateur teams may be chosen by the user.

### On the ball

The teams, together with their players, can be typed at once the

whole program has been entered into the computer by typing RUN \$6000. Lines \$600 to \$1400 complete the team input routine: the user is asked to fill in the team names, followed by the class of the team. It must be noted that the First Division teams must be typed in first, followed by the Division Two teams, and so on.

Once all the teams have been typed in, lines \$1000 to \$1440 can be deleted and the program saved. For the try typing in \$5400. In a cup, Line \$12 has will allow the program to RUN automatically without entering the names of all the teams

and their respective classes.

When the game has been successfully loaded, the program will stop to allow the user to type RUN0, followed by GOTO \$0. This ensures that the same errors do not crop up again and again (which tends to happen if RUN0 is incorporated into the program).

### Match of the day

The number of games displayed and played are by line. Lines 180 to 210 ensure that First and Second Division teams are excluded from the first two rounds of the competition, while

line 240 admits these 44 teams to round three.

Lines 450 to \$10 make sure that the results of the games reflect the classes of the teams. The draws for each round are made in lines \$080 to \$000. Lines \$80 to 350 comprise the routine which chooses the replays, and then plays them.

Below is a list of the variables used in the program and a brief explanation of their function.

- a — Loop variable.
- z — Array, dimensions 1024 141 — Tournament of up to 14 characters.
- e — Array, dimensions

**SPECTRUM GAM**

	1134) -- team chosen one to win	1	-- The fourth number
d)	-- Among dimensions 1134) -- It is as important to know that the team is out as essential if it changed to one that the team is thought admitted some not heard	2	-- The number of teams is a team
	-- It is as important to know that the team is out as essential if it changed to one that the team is thought admitted some not heard	3	-- Logic variables
	-- It is as important to know that the team is out as essential if it changed to one that the team is thought admitted some not heard	4	-- If the value of it is equal to zero then there is no employee
	-- It is as important to know that the team is out as essential if it changed to one that the team is thought admitted some not heard	forms	-- The possible number of teams of the theory: every team is not found from the DATA, in line 4.3
d	-- And, it is not found 1134) -- Selected the clarity in the drive. Also allows the drive to be made	every	-- The possible number of teams of the theory: every team is not found from the DATA, in line 4.3
f	-- The every team score		
f')	-- The difference is a because of the two teams playing		
dff)	-- The difference in score is noted from the DATA, in line 4.3		

```

10 REM F.F.R. CUP GAME
20 REM F.F.R. SERIES
30 CLS PRINT "F.F.R. Type A
AND ORS BOTH OR" STOP
40 HOME SCREEN:GO BORDER 4 IN
50 PAPER 2 BRIGHT 2
120 REM exclude days 1-2
130 CLS FOR s=1 TO 124
140 LET d:=0
150 IF (s/4)=0 OR (s/4)=5 OR (s/4)=
6 THEN LET d:=1
210 NEXT s
215 REM s=0-123: loop
220 FOR s=1 TO 5
231 BORDER (RND=0) INK INT
240 PAPER 2
250 GOTO 1.5 GOTO 2.2 GOTO
2.1 GOTO 3.2
260 IF s=5 THEN PRINT FLASH 1.5
270 REM s=1-4: PAPER 2, AT 1.5
280 TO 1.5: s=0 is about to be
290 s=0 TO 255
300 PRINT FLASH 1. INK INT
310 PAPER 2 AT 1.5: The draw is
320 round 1. s about 1000 s=0
330 IF s=1 OR s=2 THEN LET s=0
340 IF s=3 THEN LET s=4+255
350 IF s=4 THEN GO TO 260
360 REM s=0-1: 2 and s=0. 10
370
380 FOR s=1 TO 44: LET d:=1
390 REM draw
400 FOR s=1 TO 5
410 LET d:=INT (RND=124)+1
420 IF d=0 THEN GO TO 270
430 LET d:=d
440 NEXT s
450 IF (s/5) THEN PRINT "FINAL ON
460 GO TO 340
470 PRINT "Draw for round "r"
480 REM s=0-1: 2 and s=0
490 FOR s=1 TO 5 STEP 2
500 PRINT INK INT (RND=124) PAPER
510 s=0 TO 255
520 GOTO 45.2.40
530 NEXT s
540 PRINT
550 CLS
560 IF s=5 THEN PRINT "F.F.R. CUP
570 - AT MEMBLEY... GO TO

```

[illegible]

# At Memotech we realise the potential

**MEMOPAK 16K** (the business must have the Z801P) is a powerful computer. Up to 16K random access memory and expansion options include: 16K expansion option (up to 32K installed memory), 16K to 64K expansion option (up to 128K installed memory).

## MEMOPAK 16K

**16K: £29.90**  
**32K: £49.95**  
**64K: £79.00**  
 (inclusive of VAT)

## MEMOPAK 128

## MEMOPAK Conference 128

The MEMOPAK Conference 128 (128K installed memory) is a powerful computer. Up to 128K random access memory and expansion options include: 128K expansion option (up to 256K installed memory), 128K to 512K expansion option (up to 1024K installed memory).

**ZX81**

## It all adds up to an efficient, modular computer system

The Memotech approach to microcomputing is to take the well proven and popular ZX81 as the heart of a modular system. This small computer houses the powerful Z80A processing unit and acts as the central processor module through which the Memopaks operate.

Memotech has a reputation for professional quality, producing units which are designed to fit perfectly, to look well-balanced, and to work efficiently and reliably.

The modular approach gives ZX81 owners the freedom to design the system they really need. Furthermore, the microcompatibility of the modules ensures that later additions will click straight in, to give you a system that grows with your ambitions and abilities.

To ensure that your expectations are realised, care is taken at every stage to design features into the system to anticipate your needs. For example:

1) Memories are cumulative e.g. 16K and 32K can be added

to the Memopak 16K or even to the Sinclair 16K RAM pack.  
 2) The HEGG software allows commonly used constructions (such as writing, drawing and plotting graphs), to be called by a few simple commands.  
 3) The Conference 128 converts ZX81 characters codes into ASCII and extends the print line to the width of the printer, still using the LIST, PRINT and COPY commands.

As one example, a system with 128K of memory and Memotech's HEGG is required to perform the same sophisticated statistical processing as a computer at 10 times the price. The problem may be as complicated as a cash flow or production schedule, or as simple as household accounts or pocket money budgeting. If your bank manager wants to see cash flow, then a single price restriction to the Conference 128 will give a program which is more than acceptable.

The example system which is shown, on the other hand, would satisfy the needs of someone who wanted to enter data

## How it all fits together

You can see from the diagrams how various Memotech products work together for maximum



# Memotech, The Potential of your ZX81...

## MEMOPRINTING



### MEMOPRINTING

The Memotech Memoprinting unit is a small, compact, and easy-to-use printer. It is designed to be used with the ZX81 and can print out any text or graphics that you want. It is a very useful addition to your ZX81 system.

£39.95 inc. VAT

**MEMOCALC** The great calculator system for the ZX81. It is a small, compact, and easy-to-use calculator. It is designed to be used with the ZX81 and can perform all the calculations that you need. It is a very useful addition to your ZX81 system.

£39.95 inc. VAT

## MEMOCALC



## MEMOTECH KEYBOARD

The Memotech keyboard is a small, compact, and easy-to-use keyboard. It is designed to be used with the ZX81 and can perform all the functions that you need. It is a very useful addition to your ZX81 system.

£49.95 inc. VAT



has a light touch keyboard, connector and label graphs, and can copy the screen to an 84-column printer. Only 16K of memory is shown here but with additional memory, more than one page can be stored. Up to 7 pages can be displayed at once on screen to give integrated displays.

Looking forward, Memotech will continue to back the ZX81 through 1983 with fast storage devices, pressure sensitive devices, drawing boards and more software packs including a Wordprocessor, an RSL32 interface and a 256 Assembler.

**MEMOTECH PRODUCTS ARE AVAILABLE FROM MAJOR BRANCHES OF W.H.SMITH AND JOHN MENZIES**



The Memotech unit is a small, compact, and easy-to-use unit. It is designed to be used with the ZX81 and can perform all the functions that you need. It is a very useful addition to your ZX81 system.







This is a random pie chart



```

1 100 100 100
2 100 100 100
3 100 100 100
4 100 100 100
5 100 100 100
6 100 100 100
7 100 100 100
8 100 100 100
9 100 100 100
10 100 100 100

```

This is a random bar chart



Ten random charts from the Graph Drawing Utilities program

Computer TermiGlossary holds the explanations for a range of the most used computer terms. It is also in use and particularly useful to the reviewer.

Database is a very simple database type of program which can be used to catalogue any kind of database.

Fulltext searches but fairly rudimentary ones which you have to write against one to display the raw digital fulltext in the screen editor.

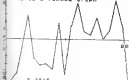
use in your own programs, and with the built-in timing routines you can compare their different speeds.

Keywords is a good history search routine.

Text Editor allows you to manipulate text on the screen either by keyboard instruction or via a string which has already been entered into the program.

Screen Designer allows you to make screen layout easily onto the screen and toggle them

This is a random graph



A typical plot from the Graph Drawing Utilities program

Text is again simple but a fair functionality and is particularly ad-  
vantageous.

Sort is comprised of three different types of sorting programs which have been arranged for

input before the computer sorts it into a linked list.

Workload is a useful program to aid the design of valid workload scenarios, which is likely to be

## LOOKBOOK

This program assumes that you are familiar with the concepts of user-defined graphics. It takes Chapter 16 of the manual.

LOOKBOOK draws a grid which you use to define your own symbols.

A cursor -  $\Delta$  - can be moved around the grid. To blink an  $\Delta$  square, press  $\Delta$ . When the word BLINK appears, to turn a square, press  $\Delta$ . To move the  $\Delta$  cursor, use  $\Delta$  (up),  $\Delta$  (down),  $\Delta$  (left), and  $\Delta$  (right). To end editing, press SPACE.

Press any key when you are ready to start...



```

YOUR EDIT: 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
           1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

```

```

1 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
2 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
3 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
4 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
5 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
6 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
7 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
8 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
9 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

```

Making 10 into a user-defined graphic, the Utilities way

useful for any program in which you are going to use UDBs. This program is called available as an aid to better graphics work.

Graph Drawing Utilities more often than these programs which have the same general structure. They are: Pie Chart, Bar Chart and Graph. These are and are these programs which are likely to be useful in the future.

Memory Map Monitor is only really a one-line program which shows you in text to see how much memory you have left. Through this is an early routine for reasonably experienced programmers to write, it would not be so for the beginner.

RAM Test checks that all the memory used by the BASIC is working OK.

Additive Arithmetic is a program to test your basic arithmetic skills, and really tests arithmetic, but what do you expect from that?

Perchute is a simple game designed to appeal to the younger age group. The idea is to jump out of an airplane and open your parachute at the right time to hit the target.

Codebreaker is a game in which you have to decipher a encoded message. Not the most exciting game, but the large vocabulary makes up for it.

## Conclusion

Use And Learning many other professionally produced packages, it does the job well, not only well and in a logical way for learning, especially for someone who either wants to further their programming or just wants to know what a computer can do and not necessarily how.

At £21.95, this is very highly recommended indeed. It is available from: TEMPOS 38, 100 High Street, Cambridge CB1 1JG.





# Clocking on

**You'll never be late with this program by thirteen year old Ben Rimmer of Eye, Suffolk.**

This program has been designed for the ZX Spectrum and contains a digital clock. The timing will not operate on a 20001 or 20002 watch if you do not have

the PAUSE instruction, so that it does not work fast enough.

The digital clock produced should be accurate to within one second an hour.

```

10 REM "TIME"
20 LET a=0
30 LET b=0
40 LET c=0
50 LET d=0
60 PRINT AT 11,10,0;"11:10:00"
70 GOTO 100
80 LET a=a+1
90 IF a=10 THEN LET b=a+1 LET
100 IF b=6 AND a=0 THEN LET c=c+1
110 LET b=0
120 IF c=10 THEN LET d=c+1 LET
130 c=0
140 IF d=6 AND c=0 THEN LET e=d+1
150 IF e=10 THEN LET d=0
160 PAUSE 40.0
170 GOTO 100
  
```

A TOTALLY NEW AND ORIGINAL GAME  
FROM SOFTWARE FARM  
FOR THE ZX81

**NEW!**

## the Super Scorpion

### YOUR MISSION

To penetrate the Witches' Delirium, enter the Command Centre and defeat them!



### THE WITCHES' DELIRIUM

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## ***Spectrum launch in the States***

Times, the company that manufactures the T5 1000 (2000 T5 pro and real time clock for South America equivalent to the US Standard

Dispersed the T20000 is a binary (0/1) version of the third machine in each game of the Superminisuit. The T20000 is incorporated in the T20000 is similar to the one you have all seen in 3D and has been built from the ground up. For those who are interested in the details, it is reported that the computer AITN A2000 will be the first to be released, and an AITN 2000 will be released in 1994. Moving and less detailed features and other adding features have been expected to follow.

Figure 10. Effect of the initial concentration of the monomer on the polymerization of *l*-lysine.

in various games or offenses in the Series. It is thought that the NCAA will not incorporate a point which will accept 88 — 72% NCAA members.

The price of the new machines hit 10-bit scoreboards at the top of £100 and £200 for the 100 and 400 models respectively. The T3000 has also been included at just recently as the new computer to the latest price for the machine.

Interestingly, reports are that the T3000 has entered over a quarter of the USA's frame computer market.

The T5200 is also featured with the T5240's new, larger paper width and unique 4 channel print.



## ROM with a view

Tip: If all you need is a fast, trouble-free opening with the complete box of the Bionector (44-51C), it's usually there has been cut up a preprogrammed window in the middle of the Bionector.

The computer stations are located in the Glenside High House, Hall and can accommodate a maximum of 20 people. The sessions are based on the ICD and involve no previous knowledge of computing. Although aimed at people over 16 years of age, children can attend as long as they are accompanied by an adult.

Beginning at 8:45 on the Friday evening, the course runs right the way through to Sunday afternoon. During this period you should be able to receive a more

12-hour-off hands-on programming. The highest Henry School has been teaching for 20 years, several of which have been involved in continuing course.

Emphasis for the course is placed on learning through enjoyment, and one look at the hotel's facilities will certainly confirm the engineering theme. The cost of the course is £59.00, which includes all food, accommodation and V.I.T. The weekend programming courses are scheduled to run throughout April and May.

For more details, contact the Managing Director at  
Cambridge House Hotel  
Directly Hall, Colchester  
Worcestershire WR11 3LS or  
phone him on 0845 234211

## Shopping for a Spectrum

With sales of the ZX Spectrum rising approximately 300 000, Emulex Research have decided to fund a number of very prestigious distributors for their computer.

Reports of life for the sailing is the report of several fishermen, a week have reported Sardinia with numerous Japan Carps, 1. Gubernatory and their subsidiaries, and John Minors, a man distributed. Sardinia season built at John Jones, House of France, North Carps, and others, will be replaced with Spectrums by From Italy Products. Sardinia's new, Italy's new.

That move has obviously been approved in accordance with Spectator's position in the former newspaper market. East Nigel Foster, Spectator Managing

Managing Director: "We have sold nearly 200,000 mail order DVD mail. Spending in the last nine months, and by Easter expected to be selling 12,000-15,000 (Spending per week)." [www.fox.com](http://www.fox.com)

Company reports from *Forbes* Research suggest the production figures for the region of 50-600 Spectra were being manufactured each month and 60-600 Z40 is. This is matched by sales figures for the Z400 being around 50-600 per month as the LDC. As a figure is expected to rise over the coming months.

<sup>10</sup> Overall, the Chinese net cost remained a 50% value, where share of 1982 is much enlarged income (computer) related, added Nigeri

**For sale**

Oliver Sanchez has been up at least financial adviser clanking off his wallet has made him £250 million (the rather — probably allowing him to fund his dream car project).

The 400,000 shares (10% of Class A 50% holdings) were sold for more than \$100 million, according to a source.

Last year, Suncor Research showed a profit of more than C\$8 million on a turnover of C\$762 million. This year for the year ending on March 31st, it is expected that the company will announce profits of around C\$4 million.

# Looking sharp

If you're tired of looking at the graphics available on your ZX81 then the new High Resolution Graphics Pack from Digital Integration may be just what you've been looking for.

This new accessory gives your ZX81 a full 256 by 192 pixel display, with full dynamic control of every pixel in RAMSC & 2K SRAM. Compared to the Hi-Res 64KSC monitor offering a range of potential commands, such as PAGE, PLOT and SCROLL.

which can be used for defining your own characters (which can be any size and shape), changing text, creating complex functions and a complete lower case character set for word processing.

The pack is fully compatible with the ZX81 Printer, and comes with a comprehensive handbook illustrating how you can get the most out of the device. The Hi-Res Graphics Pack is housed in a slim case (170mm by 50mm by

20mm) and makes between the RAM Pack and the computer. There is no need for any additional power packs or additional for spectrum.

The unit is priced at £28.95 although there is the opportunity for schools to arrange for a discount. For more details get in touch with Digital Integration, 32 Ash Church Road, Ash, Surrey, Surrey GU24 6LX.

## Spectrum Upgrades

If you own an issue 2 Spectrum system you can easily identify to the large chip in a socket in line with the 18 key module in the expansion circuit. You may like to know that you can upgrade your 15K memory to 48K, for as little as £29.95.

Sounds too good to be true — but there's something you'll have to take up with Founex Computers Ltd. (Dorset Road) Popple, Dorchester, Dorset DT98 8BW.

Should you require for further details of the 20K upgrade let you might also like to be told about their instructional sheet concerning the display of the 20K Spectrum, both 15K and 48K models.

The 48K sheet, priced at £1.95, provides instructions for optimising the display quality of the Spectrum, simply by adjusting internal controls. Such features as yellowish screens, the 'vertical line' effect and 'wobbling' characters are dealt with, complete with detailed illustrations.

The instructions are very comprehensive and should inspire confidence in even the most nervous user who might want to delve inside their Spectrum. Of course, should you wish to find out more about their upgrade kit and eventually buy one, then they'll give you their details (free post).



# Loosing your grip

If you're forever chasing your ZX81 across the table in the heat of your latest programming masterpiece, here's a cheap and effective way of giving the computer down.

The Stabiliser Pad from Stream Computers, although designed for the T16 1000 recommends the ZX81 perfectly. Made of a strong rubber substance, the Stabiliser Pad minimises sliding and movement and, by locking the RAM Pack securely into position, prevents program loss. The computer is also held in a forward position making typing much easier.

As manufacturers are currently trying to find a UK distributor but until they do you can still order one direct from Stream Computers. Priced at £19.95 (which includes free class postage), the manual may be order

and shipment takes approximately five weeks.

Further information is available from Stream Computers, PO Box 110, Ash Grove, Little Bock, Canada.



# Between the lines

A parallel Centronics interface, **ZX LPRINT**, is now available for use with the ZX Spectrum.

Plugging directly into the rear connector of the Spectrum, the **ZX LPRINT** interfaces **LPRINT** and **LUST** output into parallel Centronics format. This means that any number of characters (such as the capabilities of the printer used) can be printed to

the standards of professional word processing.

The area (also measuring 70mm by 50mm by 20mm) can convert the output to produce Centronics output in **SCREENS**, **RANDOM**, etc. (Printers which require special control characters from the range 128 to 255 to access some of their functions can also be used with this new

interface; commands are used to switch off the Centronics character set at times when you wish to retain the capabilities of the printer's full character set).

A **GGFF** command will dump the complete screen to a high resolution graphics printer. **GGFF** software to go with the interface is supplied on a separate cassette. **LPRINT** and **LUST**

commands do not need extra software: all that is needed is the interface plugged into the computer.

Priced at around £30.00, you can find out further information on this product from **Centronics**, c/o **Ben House**, **Goldfarb**, **Seymour**, Chalfont-on-Avon, Glos GL50 2LL.



# On your desk

A desk console has been introduced from **TTL**, which will not only give you a good view of the screen but also of your keyboard.

Constructed from strong **ALU** plates, the unit has a depth of 400mm, a height of 100mm and a width of 100mm. The console weighs 1.5kg and measures 500mm by 250mm by 100mm.

Designed to be used for the **ZX Spectrum**, the unit has a depth of 400mm, a height of 100mm and a width of 100mm. The console weighs 1.5kg and measures 500mm by 250mm by 100mm.

Designed to be used for the **ZX Spectrum**, the unit has a depth of 400mm, a height of 100mm and a width of 100mm. The console weighs 1.5kg and measures 500mm by 250mm by 100mm.

for the **ZX Spectrum** power supply. **ON OFF**, **LED** indicator for the **PSU** are also included in the device. Optional extras such as

sleeping pillers and a soft **PVC** dust cover are also available from **TTL**.

The desk console is priced at

**£35.00** and is available from **Thornley Technology Ltd**, PO Box 2, Wotton, Wokingham RG40 2JX.



# Off the shelf

Quintus has been released a new range of games for the 2601 and ZX Spectrum.

The new packages are available for the 198, 2601, three of which are Quintus original games. The first is called *Crusade Crusis* and is a version of the famous frog hopping game with special features such as fast crocodiles, sinking water logs and progressively difficult attack waves.

The second new game is called *Munchies* and has 100 vs 100 games in it. It is a version of the old eating game featuring ghosts, power pits, side doors. Fruit and, of course, the classic monster. The third package is called *Quasius*, but this contains a game called *Claspe*. The main program on this cassette, *Quasius*, is a new interpretation of the classic monster game, with two different types of Quasius. However, perhaps the best part of this game is that you are able to tell the game to run your own portable under a time of speed, firing rate and the number of Quasius. Does you need not spend your first 30 games of Quasius trying to beat 10 games!

*Crusade Crusis*, *Munchies* and *Quasius* are priced at £3.95, £3.95 and £4.95 respectively.

Quintus have also taken over the marketing of the range of Pexel games for the 198, 2601. Now in paperback with new covers, the 2601 have been

adjusted up or added to so that they fit in with Quintus's pricing structure.

Among the new Quintus (Pexel) software is *Trider*, which is now supplied in a box with a comprehensive booklet describing the background to the game and an original 16-page story from Matt Pyle. Subsequent titles are *Star Quest* and *Freemaster*. *Star Quest* and *Freemaster* are priced at £3.95, £3.95 and £3.95, respectively.

For the 486, Spectrum comes a new game called *Mined-Out*. With not an alien in sight, *Mined-Out* features new levels of minefield to slither across with various items in chains to worry you and other items and wonderful things, such as the Worm, Crazy Mine Blugs and the King Spectrus. *Mined-Out* is available at the price of £3.95.

On a more serious note, under the pseudonym, Peter the son, Peter tells us Quintus, it seems they have established connections throughout most of the world (and the last they haven't yet and up should be so in the near future). So they assure me. So if you're sending this in a foreign place and fancy getting your gaming fingers around the latest Quintus software, write to them at 32 Northam Road, Southampton SO9 0PB. Telephone numbers can be made on 0300 30195.



## Good health

A series of six cassettes designed to educate and tell you in a comprehensive range of medical topics, is now available for the 198 ZX81.

The six cassettes cover the following range of subjects: Basic Medicine, Manly for Women, Manly for Men, All About Children, How Healthy Are You? - A Home Screening Program, and 101 Home Nursing Tips. Each cassette contains an average of 15 individual programs each packed with advice and information tailored for transport of health topics. According to how the user responds to each question, various advice is given as far as possible.



algorithms, the urgency with which the user should seek medical help and where appropriate, the form of home treatment to be employed.

## LISPing on your Spectrum

An interpreter for the artificial intelligence research language LISP is now available for the ZX Spectrum. Suitable for students learning LISP, the package should also be of interest to hobbyists eager to learn an alternative language to BASIC and gain an insight into artificial intelligence.

The LISP interpreter features over 50 pre-defined functions in a menu-driven via PROGN and WHILE functions. Incorporates LOAD, SAVE and VERIFY functions as well as an LPRINT function to output to the printer. The interpreter also allows a variable number of parameters to user-defined functions, supports recursion,

symbol subroutines, incorporates 16-bit signed integer arithmetic, has full error checking, compares garbage collection and full property list implementation.

The LISP package includes a 48K resident code interpreter and a 32K resident program list, totally requiring 80K of memory. The program list runs in 16K.

Complete with a demonstration program and a programmer's manual, the LISP Interpreter is priced at £25.00. To learn more about the interpreter, send for details from Simbus Software, 7 Woodside Road, Salford, Salford, Greater Manchester M6 6PL.



# THE TRADER EMLOGY



2881 MC GAME

A 100% original game

IN THREE PARTS

## SUBSPACE STRIKER



2881 MC GAME  
A 100% original game

PIXEL

## STARQUEST



2881 MC GAME

A 100% original game

PIXEL

## For the under 8's

First Cassini have released a new special aimed at teaching the basics of arithmetic to the under 8's.

Cassini Arithmetic for the under 8's, the program is designed to be run on a 16K ZX81. The package comprises two programs: Add, Subtract, Multiply and Divide. Each program concept divided allows for learning of units, is a great primer of numbers being learned the age has so that children can learn to recognise their

task-program has three levels of difficulty, units only, tens and units, and hundreds and units. Obviously, as the child becomes more confident with numbers, you can progress through these levels. Appropriate questions

throughout the program are asked, such as: Do you need to borrow unit? and What shall I bring forward? ... to aid the user in calculations.

For each item correctly answered, the features of a balloon face are built up, in result the same way of a score is correctly answered a feature of the balloon's face is added. When all the features of the face are complete, the balloon takes off (with the help of a machine code routine or two).

The whole package is priced at £4.95. For more data of this and the rest of their large range of educational software, get in touch with First Cassini, 148 Wilton Lane, Spelthorpe West, Middlesex UB8 3LN.

## A grand program

Holmes have announced an adventure game package called The Secret of Tarnworth Manor in which you get the chance to win £1,000.

The story is set in that William Tarnworth found the Tarnworth fortune somewhere near Rastbury in 1840 during the English Civil War. After Tarnworth Manor was seized to the ground and left in ruin with a particularly horrible death, only Charles Tarnworth, an elderly descendant, suggests that the money is still in its original burial place. So, after much research, he solves the secret and so he has no need of the money. It is more to test it to whoever can solve the mystery, he has left.

The first part of the adventure is available now, and the second part of the puzzle will be sent out to

all those who have the first part after May 31, 1983. Designed to operate on the 16K ZX81, Holmes claim that the first solution of clues will be more than enough to keep you busy until May.

Sometimes in your search to solve the puzzle lies, you do actually have to get out of clues for the area you may find a number of clues to understand help to set you in your quest.

It is also an asking Holmes for any information about the money, tell them it tell you is that the treasure is buried somewhere in the Home Counties but they will certainly be happy to tell you more about the package.

For more details on The Secret of Tarnworth Manor, contact Holmes Ltd, 1-5 British Street, London SE13 5SD or phone 01 381 9090. The price of the package is £14.95.

## The 'X' factor

A new software package is now available from C.C.B. for the 16K ZX81 and Spectrum called Modeller X.

Modeller X is a user friendly financial modeller program which could prove a valuable asset to a small business owner. The program is menu driven and allows the user to enter the parameters of changes in the market forces, the effectiveness of advertising and advertising in relation to the elasticity of demand and pricing policy.

That the user is able to optimize the decisions to be made concerning the business.

Priced at £5.00, further information can be obtained from C.C.B., 14 Longton Way, London SE13 7TL. You could also ask about the new range of financial calculator specially being developed which are designed to assist in estimating cash flow, credit control and the more detailed aspects of marketing and production.



# Club corner



If you don't or are a member of a user club which caters for the Sinclair user, why not get your group on the map by writing to us at:

**Club Corner**  
**ZX Computing**  
 145 Charing Cross Road  
 London WC2N 3BB

All you have to do is to send us a letter with details of your club (area of meetings, addresses of who to contact), and send us £50 the next. If you publish a newspaper or club magazine we will very much like to see that too.

And if you don't run a club in your area, why not start one up by writing to ZX Computing and telling if any like to be added to our list of clubs to join you.

## Belgian National Sinclair Club

**Dear ZX Computing,**  
 From January 1, 1983, the Sinclair Club of Belgium becomes a national club.

Thanks to the help of some French-speaking enthusiasts, we are able to publish a multi language club magazine. Indeed, it happens that it is difficult to find a job unless you have a working knowledge of Flemish, French, English and, if possible, German. So, members of our club not only learn all about the Sinclair computers, but are also improved by their foreign language(s).

The club is very much a non profit organisation, with positive social aims. For the moment, the contact line for the club is: ASBIS, B.P.M.A., vzw, The Belgian National Sinclair Club.

Should any of your readers require further information, they may contact me at the address given below. Yours faithfully

P. Garmois

**Charmian**  
 Max Matis Dell, Spencerrow, 14  
 1200 Brussels  
 Belgium

## Aylesbury ZX Computer Club

**Dear ZX Computing,**  
 I have enclosed the latest issue of our club magazine, and am writing to inform your readers who live in our local area that they would be more than welcome at our club.

We have weekly meetings at Queenstons School every Friday at 7.30pm, and we also have a monthly meeting on the first Wednesday of each month at 7.30pm at Aylesbury College. The further details of these meetings, now being always given in the club's *Aylesbury 50088*.

The club membership fee is £5.00 per annum, and each member receives a copy of our monthly newsletter. Yours faithfully

**David Newbold**  
 Aylesbury ZX Computer Club

## Swansea Computer Club

**Dear ZX Computing,**  
 The Swansea Computer Club has now been in existence for almost six months and, since being founded, the club has now had a very encouraging response. Perhaps you can see some of the Jetsetty Microshow in Swansea?

One aim of the club is to organise lessons for beginners in BASIC, and we hope to start this group in the near future. Anybody with an interest in computing will be welcomed to our club, although you do not have to own your own machine to be a member.

The Swansea Computer

Club meets every Tuesday night from 6.30pm on the Three Lamp Inn Bar, Captain Square, Swansea. For further details of the club's activities, you can write to me at the address given below or phone me on 01493 20351. Yours faithfully

**SC Morris**  
 Jetting Brewery  
 8-11 Gower  
 Gilling  
 Swansea

## Lambeth Computer Club

**Dear ZX Computing,**  
 Our club is being formed from the local school LEADS of Lambeth. Its aim is to promote the use of computers in Lambeth by the home school.

or business user. Within this scope, all kinds of people are welcome, whether you want to play games, write educational software, or simply enlarge on interest in the subject.

The club plan is to see if there is sufficient interest, I have every confidence that there is. If I'm to take the club forward, 11 there is the response on a regular meeting will be arranged, and we will hopefully get ourselves affiliated to the Association of London Computer Clubs.

So, if anyone is interested in helping to pursue this project, please let me at the address given below. Yours faithfully

**Robert Baker**  
 5-11 Station Road,  
 London SW9 0BB

The club magazine of the Aylesbury ZX Computer Club and the Belgian National Sinclair Club



© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 101–107





You have two grids to the left of the computer and a grid on the right. In this scenario, the ship you have just captured is buried deep and a nuclear warhead sits just



### YOUR GO

The game is well under way! Your ship is offscreen on the top left and the computer is on the top right and (let us be nice) the Spectrum is just for your technology.



```

80 GO SUB 3000: REM ** RULES *
100 GO SUB 0000: REM ** INITIAL
150 CONTROLS **
170 UP DOWN **
180 GO SUB 3000: REM ** SET UP
200 DOWN **
220 GO SUB 3000: REM ** HIDE SH
250 **
100 LET I=INT (RND*21): IF I=1 T
150 GO TO 700: REM ** PLAYER GO
**
100 GO TO 1000: REM ** SPECTRUM
GO **
700 PRINT AT 14,14, "PAPER 1. IN
X 7, YOUR GO"

```

```

710 INPUT OS: IF LEN OS<2 THEN
GO TO 710
710 LET OS=OS(1): LET C=VAL OS:
21
720 LET O=CODE OS-64
730 IF JC=8 OR C=01 OR 10:1 OR
0:10:1 THEN GO TO 710
740 LET U=C: LET H=C+1
750 LET J=INT(U/143) THEN LET HIT
H=HIT+1
770 PRINT INK 21 AT C,C:CHR J-
IF J=100 THEN LET J=J-100
770 REPEAT 50 J=40
780 IF HIT=10 THEN GO TO 4000
790 GO TO 100
1000 IF LC=0 AND LC=0 AND LC=0 T
REM GO SUB 1000

```

## SPECTRUM GAME

```

1510 IF LB=1 OR LC=1 OR LD=1 THE
1520 GO SUB 1550
1530 IF LB=1 OR LC=1 THEN GO SUB
1540 INPUT H$ IF NOT H$="H" AND
1550 H$="H" THEN GO TO 1500
1560 IF H$="H" THEN GO SUB 1550
1570 IF H$="H" THEN GO SUB 1550
1580 PRINT "NO. 24 CT 1 7.0, 10H$
1590 IF LB=1 THEN LET L=1
1600 PRINT "INVERSE 1. INK 1, F
1610 R, AT X+7,Y-3, 2500, 1
1620 IF LB=1 THEN PRINT "INVER
1630 SE 2, INK 1, FLASH R, AT X+7,Y-3
1640 J
1650 REPR .05, JJ, 40
1660 LET L=X+7, Y-3
1670 IF H$=1515 THEN GO TO 4500
1680 GO TO 140
1690 LET X=INT (RND*(10)+4) LET Y
1700 RND*(10)+4
1710 IF L+X,Y > 45 THEN GO TO 15
1720
1730 IF L+X,Y < 145 AND L+Y, Y-1
1740 AND L+Y, Y-1 < 145 AND L+Y, Y
1750 > 45 THEN GO TO 1500
1760 LET V=V+1
1770 POINT AT 15, 14, PAPER 0, IN
1780 "HY 00, 0000, YR, Y-1
1790 PRINT "BRIGHT 1, INK 1, FL
1800 "ASH X+7,Y-3, 1
1810 LET X=Y-3
1820 REPR .05, 40
1830 IF LB=1 OR LC=1 OR LD=1 THE
1840 RETURN
1850 PRINT AT 15, 14, PAPER 4, IN
1860 "S, C OR C"
1870 INPUT H$ FOR H=1 TO 9 PRI
1880 15, H, 0, PAPER 7, INK 7, CH
1890 H
1900 LET H$=H$+1
1910 IF H$="B" THEN GO SUB 1550
1920 IF H$="C" THEN GO SUB 1550
1930 IF H$="D" THEN GO SUB 1550
1940 RETURN
1950 LET J=JCODE "D"
1960 LET LB=L+1
1970 IF LB=1 THEN LET LB=2
1980 IF LB=2 THEN LET LB=2
1990 RETURN
2000 LET J=JCODE "C"
2010 LET LC=L+1
2020 IF LC=1 THEN LET LC=2 LET
2030
2040 IF LC=2 THEN LET LC=2
2050 RETURN
2060 LET J=JCODE "B"
2070 LET LB=L+1
2080 IF LB=2 THEN LET LB=2 LET
2090 LB=2
2100 IF LB=2 THEN LET LB=2
2110 RETURN
2120 IF LB=1 OR LC=1 AND LB=2
2130 AND LB=2 < 145 AND LB=2 > 145
2140 OR LB=2 < 145 AND LB=2
2150 > 145 THEN LET Y=Y-1 LET L
2160 GO TO 1500
2170 IF LB=1 OR LC=1 AND LB=1
2180 THEN LET X=X+1 THEN LET X
2190 LET Y=Y-1 LET LB=2 GO TO
2200
2210 IF LB=2 THEN GO TO 1500
2220 IF LB=1 THEN GO TO 1500
2230 IF LB=2 THEN GO TO 1500
2240 IF LB=2 THEN GO TO 1500
2250 LET X=X-1
2260 IF L+X,Y > 45 THEN GO TO 15
2270
2280 LET L=0 GO TO 1500
2290 LET LB=L+1
2300 LET X=X+1
2310 IF L+X,Y < 45 THEN GO TO 15

```

[illegible]

```

      PAPER N, INK N+2,RT
      PAPER N, INK N+3,RT
      PAPER N+1, INK N+3,

```

N NEXT Y  
 DO DOOR 1, SWR 2, FLC  
 0, ALWAYS ENTER LETTER  
 EN THEN PRESS

00 CO SUB 8416  
4E4 CO SUB 8416  
000000 3 INH C. FLN  
0. FILED SET UD  
BY INPUTING ONE  
14 0000000 TWO CR  
0000 AND THREE GEOMETRY

00 CO SUB 8416  
4E4 CO SUB 8416  
000000 3 INH C. FLN  
0. IN YOUR SO STOP L.

```

      INPUT YOUR SUBS
      HE SPECTRUMS GO TOP
      -H-IF HIG. -H-IF HIT
      WILL BE ASKED UNION
      GO- GO SUB 5488
      *** GO SUB 5418 RET

```

[illegible]

# Is your Spectrum holding back?

Unlock all the secrets of your Spectrum with the most complete Spectrum Software Library available.

With 14 titles the most modern home technology available, this complete home library of software will allow you to explore the entire range of your Spectrum's capabilities. It's your chance to learn from your experience, guided and assisted by expert writing, personal computer programming and the resources of your Spectrum. It's the first in a series of books.

## NEW RELEASE The Complete Spectrum ROM Disassembly

It's a user guide for those who programme why, explains the history of the Spectrum system, its hardware and the programming.

Written by Dr. David Appleton, it looks at how each ROM routine is controlling the system, and how it's used in the system. (Don't have a disassembler? Don't worry, the book also explains every aspect of the Spectrum's software operation in detail, and makes sense of it all, and why you can't do it with your own programs and systems.)

The book also includes a full guide to the Spectrum's hardware, and a full guide to the Spectrum's software, and a full guide to the Spectrum's hardware.

## NEW RELEASE Spectrum Hardware Manual

An essential aid for every Spectrum user, giving an easy to follow manual which tells you the logic of the Spectrum's hardware, and why it's there.

Written by Dr. David Appleton, it looks at how each ROM routine is controlling the system, and how it's used in the system. (Don't have a disassembler? Don't worry, the book also explains every aspect of the Spectrum's software operation in detail, and makes sense of it all, and why you can't do it with your own programs and systems.)

The book also includes a full guide to the Spectrum's hardware, and a full guide to the Spectrum's software, and a full guide to the Spectrum's hardware.

## The Complete SPECTRUM ROM DISASSEMBLY

## SPECTRUM Hardware MANUAL

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# Stock control

Keep efficient control of your stock with this splendid program written by Neil Streeter of Hastings.



The program for the 16K 22081 shows the handling of stock control files.

Each file set up will deal with up to 100 stock items and will tell you which items need re-ordering. The program itself is menu driven and offers nine main options: you may enter or delete items, enter the amount re-ordered, delete files or enter new files, save the file or print out a list of all stock items and suppliers on the printer.

The calculations for each 60 item account starting at low number 1000 multiplied by the item number. These are called nine 250 by 2000 (9 x 1,000) files in the system chosen.

The option to save a file under a file name allows the facility to run several files where each file contains stock

of a certain kind. For example one file could deal with food stock, another with furniture, and a further file could deal with stock for the office. In this way it would be possible to have as many stock items as you wish on file. A further program could then be written, by the name on thousands of you, to make the files and what they contain.

As a test make the product reference code should be unique to each item and should not be a

sub-code of another item. For example, if you enter a stock item, and that already exists a warning message, the computer will return the first found. However, the entry of the new items routine will tell you if a code already exists, so this should not create any problem.

## Spectrum conversion

The program is in copyright.

word and the listing will be planetary notation to be converted to run on the ZX Spectrum with minimal alterations.

First enter the number in line 100 to 50 for the 16K Spectrum and 250 for the 48K Spectrum. Then, delete all the lines with PAGE or SHOW or then finally, you may wish to change all the upper case characters to lower case, but this is not absolutely necessary.

```

10 SAVE STOCK
20 LET P=0:ENTER PRODUCT REFER
300 CODE
400 LET NO=1000
500 GSH D9:IND:001
600 GSH D9:IND:001
700 GSH D9:IND:001
800 GSH D9:IND:001
900 GSH D9:IND:001
1000 GSH D9:IND:001
1100 GSH D9:IND:001
1200 GSH D9:IND:001
1300 GSH D9:IND:001
1400 GSH D9:IND:001
1500 GSH D9:IND:001
1600 GSH D9:IND:001
1700 GSH D9:IND:001
1800 GSH D9:IND:001
1900 GSH D9:IND:001
2000 GSH D9:IND:001
2100 GSH D9:IND:001
2200 GSH D9:IND:001
2300 GSH D9:IND:001
2400 GSH D9:IND:001
2500 GSH D9:IND:001
2600 GSH D9:IND:001
2700 GSH D9:IND:001
2800 GSH D9:IND:001
2900 GSH D9:IND:001
3000 GSH D9:IND:001
3100 GSH D9:IND:001
3200 GSH D9:IND:001
3300 GSH D9:IND:001
3400 GSH D9:IND:001
3500 GSH D9:IND:001
3600 GSH D9:IND:001
3700 GSH D9:IND:001
3800 GSH D9:IND:001
3900 GSH D9:IND:001
4000 GSH D9:IND:001
4100 GSH D9:IND:001
4200 GSH D9:IND:001
4300 GSH D9:IND:001
4400 GSH D9:IND:001
4500 GSH D9:IND:001
4600 GSH D9:IND:001
4700 GSH D9:IND:001
4800 GSH D9:IND:001
4900 GSH D9:IND:001
5000 GSH D9:IND:001
5100 GSH D9:IND:001
5200 GSH D9:IND:001
5300 GSH D9:IND:001
5400 GSH D9:IND:001
5500 GSH D9:IND:001
5600 GSH D9:IND:001
5700 GSH D9:IND:001
5800 GSH D9:IND:001
5900 GSH D9:IND:001
6000 GSH D9:IND:001
6100 GSH D9:IND:001
6200 GSH D9:IND:001
6300 GSH D9:IND:001
6400 GSH D9:IND:001
6500 GSH D9:IND:001
6600 GSH D9:IND:001
6700 GSH D9:IND:001
6800 GSH D9:IND:001
6900 GSH D9:IND:001
7000 GSH D9:IND:001
7100 GSH D9:IND:001
7200 GSH D9:IND:001
7300 GSH D9:IND:001
7400 GSH D9:IND:001
7500 GSH D9:IND:001
7600 GSH D9:IND:001
7700 GSH D9:IND:001
7800 GSH D9:IND:001
7900 GSH D9:IND:001
8000 GSH D9:IND:001
8100 GSH D9:IND:001
8200 GSH D9:IND:001
8300 GSH D9:IND:001
8400 GSH D9:IND:001
8500 GSH D9:IND:001
8600 GSH D9:IND:001
8700 GSH D9:IND:001
8800 GSH D9:IND:001
8900 GSH D9:IND:001
9000 GSH D9:IND:001
9100 GSH D9:IND:001
9200 GSH D9:IND:001
9300 GSH D9:IND:001
9400 GSH D9:IND:001
9500 GSH D9:IND:001
9600 GSH D9:IND:001
9700 GSH D9:IND:001
9800 GSH D9:IND:001
9900 GSH D9:IND:001
10000 GSH D9:IND:001

```

```

300 PRINT TAB 2,"7. PRINT ITEMS
TO RE-ORDER
310 PRINT TAB 2,"8. SAVE STOCK
FILE
320 PRINT TAB 2,"9. PRINT ALL IN
SP. CODES, TAB 3:" AND SUPPLIERS.
330 PRINT "CHOOSE OPTION (1-9)
340 PRINT TAB 2,"
350 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 340
360 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 350
370 LET OS=INKEY$
380 IF OS="1" OR OS="9" THEN GO
TO 340
390 LET I=VAL OS
400 GOTO 1000+I
4100 CLS
4200 PRINT 20
4300 INPUT 00
4400 PRINT
4500 FOR I=1 TO 10

```

```

0170 PRINT S4:41
0180 INPUT "PRESS "C" FOR C, "
0190 IF INKEY$="C" THEN GOTO 0210
0200 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 0200
0210 IF INKEY$="C" THEN COPY
0220 CLS
0230 GOTO 0200
0240 CLS
0250 PRINT Z4
0260 PRINT S4
0270 PRINT
0280 FOR I=1 TO N0
0290 IF G11.1 TO LEN S4:SS THEN
0300 GOTO 0270
0310 NEXT I
0320 SLOW
0330 GOTO 0270
0340 SLOW
0350 PRINT
0360 PRINT "PRESS "C" TO DEL
0370 PRINT "ANY OTHER KEY TO RETURN TO
0380 PRINT "MENU."
0390 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 0360
0400 IF INKEY$="C" THEN GOTO 0360
0410 IF INKEY$="D" THEN GOTO 0420
0420 CLS
0430 GOTO 0200
0440 PRINT
0450 FOR J=1 TO N0
0460 LET S10J-1=S10J
0470 LET S11J-1=S11J
0480 LET C1 TO 4
0490 LET A1J-1=A1-A1J K1
0500 NEXT J
0510 PRINT
0520 PRINT "PRODUCT DELETED."
0530 SLOW
0540 GOTO 0270
0550 CLS
0560 PRINT Z4
0570 PRINT S4
0580 IF S4="" THEN GOTO 0620
0590 PRINT
0600 FOR I=1 TO N0
0610 IF G11.1 TO LEN S4:SS THEN
0620 GOTO 0590
0630 NEXT I
0640 SLOW
0650 GOTO 0270
0660 CLS
0670 PRINT
0680 PRINT "TOTAL STOCKS="A11.11
0690 PRINT
0700 INPUT "ENTER AMOUNT REMOVE
0710 FROM STOCK."
0720 INPUT A
0730 IF A<0 THEN GOTO 0750
0740 IF A11.11-A11.11 THEN PRINT
0750 PRINT "THAT QUANTITY OF
0760 STOCK IS NOT AVAILABLE."
0770 IF A11.11<0 AND A11.11<0 TH
0780 PRINT "ABOUT THE DELIVERY"
0790
0800 IF A11.11<0 AND A11.11<0 THEN PR
0810 PRINT "OROK",A11.11-A11.11
0820 IF
0830 PRINT "A11.11"
0840 IF A11.11-A11.11 THEN GOTO 0840
0850 LET A11.11=A11.11-A
0860 PRINT "A"
0870 PRINT "ANY FURTHER STOCK
0880 REMOVED?"
0890 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 0890
0900 IF INKEY$="Y" THEN GOTO 0890
0910 IF INKEY$="N" THEN GOTO 0890
0920 CLS
0930 GOTO 0200
0940 CLS
0950 PRINT Z4

```

```

1010 IF B1= THEN GOTO 5035
1040 PRINT
1050 FOR I=1 TO 10
1060 IF B1=1 TO LEN B1=55 THEN
1070 GOTO 5100
1080 NEXT I
1090 SLOW
1100 GOTO 5075
1110 SLOW
1120 PRINT
1130 PRINT "ENTER AMOUNT ON OF"
1140 INPUT A
1150 IF A1= THEN GOTO 5130
1160 PRINT " "
1170 LET A1:=A1:1:1
1180 PRINT "ANY MORE STOCK ON"
1190 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 515
1200 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 515
1210 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 515
1220 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 515
1230 CLS
1240 GOTO 500
1250 PRINT " "
1260 INPUT B
1270 IF B1= THEN GOTO 5025
1280 PRINT
1290 FOR I=1 TO 10
1300 IF B1=1 TO LEN B1=55 THEN
1310 GOTO 5100
1320 NEXT I
1330 SLOW
1340 GOTO 5075
1350 PRINT " "
1360 PRINT "ENTER AMOUNT RECEI"
1370 INPUT C
1380 LET C1:=C1:1:1
1390 LET C1:=C1:1:1
1400 IF C1=1:1:1 THEN LET A1:=
1410 PRINT " "
1420 PRINT "ANY FURTHER STOCK"
1430 RECEIVED (Y/N)
1440 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 510
1450 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 515
1460 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 515
1470 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 515
1480 CLS
1490 GOTO 500
1500 PRINT
1510 PRINT "PRODUCTS REQUIRING"
1520 RE-ORDERING"
1530 PRINT " "
1540 LET A=0
1550 FOR I=1 TO 10
1560 IF B1=1 TO LEN B1=55 THEN
1570 GOTO 5100
1580 NEXT I
1590 SLOW
1600 GOTO 5075
1610 PRINT " "
1620 PRINT "PRODUCT"
1630 PRINT " "
1640 PRINT "SUPPLIER"
1650 PRINT " "
1660 PRINT "RE-ORDER QTY. "A1:1
1670 PRINT " "
1680 NEXT I
1690 CLS
1700 IF B=0 THEN PRINT "NONE."
1710 SLOW
1720 GOTO 500
1730 CLS
1740 PRINT "THE S. BARTON LTD. STOCK FILE"
1750 PRINT
1760 INPUT "ENTER FILE NAME,"

```

```

1040 IF B1= THEN GOTO 5035
1050 PRINT
1060 PRINT "START TAKE RECORDS"
1070 AND B1=55 WAYKEY TO SAVE FILE."
1080 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 507
1090 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 5035
1100 SAVE B1
1110 PRINT "FILE"
1120 PRINT
1130 GOTO 500
1140 PRINT "STOCK/SUPPLIERS LIS"
1150 PRINT
1160 FOR I=1 TO 10
1170 IF B1=1 TO LEN B1=55 THEN
1180 GOTO 5100
1190 NEXT I
1200 PRINT "STOCK REF. CODE."
1210 PRINT " "
1220 PRINT "SUPPLIED."
1230 PRINT " "
1240 NEXT I
1250 CLS
1260 GOTO 500
1270 GOTO 500

```

### THE CONTROL

#### OPTIONS =

1. ENTER NEW STOCK ITEM.
2. PRINT ITEM DETAILS.
3. DELETE OLD STOCK ITEM.
4. ENTER NEW STOCK ITEM.
5. ENTER STOCK ON ORDER.
6. ENTER STOCK RECEIVED.
7. PRINT ITEMS TO RE-ORDER.
8. SAVE STOCK FILE.
9. PRINT ALL REF. CODES AND SUPPLIERS.

#### CHOOSE OPTION (1-9).

ENTER PRODUCT REFERENCE CODE.  
 00000000000000000000

ENTER AMOUNT IN STOCK.

00000000000000000000

ENTER AMOUNT ON ORDER.

00000000000000000000

ENTER RE-ORDER LEVEL.

00000000000000000000

ENTER RE-ORDER QUANTITY.

00000000000000000000

ENTER SUPPLIER DETAILS.

S. BARTON, LTD.

ANY FURTHER NEW ITEMS (Y OR N)?

PRODUCT DETAILS =

PROD/STOCK 00000

PHYSICAL STOCK 33

QUANTITY ON ORDER 43

RE-ORDER LEVEL 10

RE-ORDER QUANTITY 20

SUPPLIED =  
 S. BARTON, LTD.

PRESS "C" FOR COPY, ANY OTHER  
 KEY FOR RECALL.

PRODUCTS REQUIRING RE-ORDERING.

Example reports from the program

# Bookshelf

**Patrick Cain takes a long, hard look at the latest publications for your ZX library.**

## Introducing Spectrum Machine Code

— Ian Sinclair

If you have only recently unpacked your Spectrum then this book, simply what you are doing and the power is composed of BASIC programs and hardware assembly of machine code. On the other hand, if you are already familiar with Spectrum BASIC and are seeking to increase the power and speed of your machine for programming directly in machine code then 'Introducing Spectrum Machine Code' by Ian Sinclair is a handy companion volume.

The 138 pages and seven appendices attempt to give some insight, if not always detailed introduction to machine code and the operations and functions of the bits that sit below the keyboard. The book will not and does not attempt to turn the reader into a competent machine code programmer but that is not its intention; it is designed to introduce machine code to beginners such as the reader and extend the subject that no one else is sufficient to offer complete knowledge.

In the early chapters, Mr Sinclair introduces the ROM, the MPU and with their examples describes the relationship between them. Subsequent chapters take deals with binary and hexadecimal notation and introduce assembly language and examine the use of registers. Each section is fully highlighted by examples so that the reader can see the practical knowledge. Finally, through the introduction of flow diagrams, simple machine code routines are developed.

Throughout, the book is where possible, precise, the text is chosen so that it is aimed at newcomers and its strength is that it never strays too far into the confusing subject for ease. However, where it is deficient is in the number of real machine code program examples that are included, but since a number of recommendations for further reading are made this is not such a great criticism.

What then is your intention to become a writer of machine code or simply to make some sense of more advanced BASIC programs? If you are well acquainted with BASIC then this book will make you understanding of the Spectrum and most other machines. For deeper

## The Art Of Programming The 16K Z801

— SM Gee and M Jones

Adding memory to a computer adds to the power and control of the computer. If the utilization of the new potential often requires more advanced approaches to programming. M. Jones and S.M. Gee, authors of 'The Art Of Programming The 16K Z801', have written a follow-on book, now quite rightly called 'The Art Of Programming The 16K Z801' which looks at the extended scope of the Z1 with a 16K pack and at programming techniques beyond those required for the unexpanded machine.

Although the Z801 has many functions available, its capability is greatly hampered by lack of memory. Therefore, if you wish to experience the power of a 16K machine, your programming ability may be equally restricted. The authors have attempted to present the reader's skill in programming now that the authors have provided the code. In fact, which I think they have successfully met in the pocket-sized volume.

Published by Granada Publishing, 'Introducing Spectrum Machine Code' is written by Ian Sinclair and costs £7.99 ISBN 0 246 15992 7

**INTRODUCING  
SPECTRUM  
MACHINE CODE**  
How to get more  
speed and power

IAN SINCLAIR



## BOOK REVIEWS

[illegible]

Quasymartens deal with a major and increasing data flow topic and methods for improving the range of the printer. Finally, to what pay attention further after using the MMS path to good use, there is a chapter that introduces machine code. The information about formatting machine code outlines is small but as a guide to just what is possible with machine code on a 286, it is complete.

The Act Of Programming: The  
1st 2007 is published by the  
National Institute of Standards and  
Technology (NIST) and the  
National Science Foundation (NSF).  
The Act is a guide to the larger  
of the Act of Programming.

## The Art Of Programming The MC 68000

— Mike James and  
M-Gee  
A review by James  
Wick

**Rating:** **Difficult** He doesn't think  
anybody at the Public Library  
will be the answer, really. It is  
clearly there's a lot of bad people  
— all of it. But what have you got  
to lose?

[illegible]

It is, however, almost the reverse of XJ41's when he introduced the basic components of plugging a novel into the market. He had intended success with the financial giant. A frightened yield from the dog was the only consolation. The dog was a "burning copy of the JRC" and "stimulated me to the ideal position to read the book, but not the dog. I was more into the dog's personality than the young brother who was almost dead when I was born, but I was not into the dog's mind, the mind counting the book. Well, I thought at least this book is a little closer and I'm likely to know the dog, an interesting, so how about giving it a try. After some time I said to myself, 'Well, I'm not into the dog's mind, but I'm into the dog's personality.'"

all of these years a number of us  
 have, by coincidence, for some  
 years now.

Though the book was written for the complete novice, rather much was presumed as far as previous experience was concerned. Though some of the hardware such as RAMD was well explained, some functions were not looked into in enough detail, and gave cause for confusion when it came to the pro-

Though the programs were quite good, they were in some ways too good and lost the reader, leaving him with major doubts. Four explanations were given for some of the programs which insured that the reader ever often left with the feeling that they did not, in fact, work.

I read quite irritated by one comment in the first chapter explaining how the Z8001 is the successor to Sincos's first hand-held computer, the Z800. I have heard the Sincos Z800 being called many a name, but never hand-held (8).

Though the book sets out quite admirably to leave some gaps and at first goes too far too fast Moscovici adds a little more (and) keeps to more paper. It could turn out to be a better book. But time is something that we do have, so already they have lost much of their claimed as Britain with the advantages of the *Spencer*.

All things considered, if money is short and the manual is sold in conjunction with the book, then it would make a lot of sense to make a combined volume.

The *4+0 Programming The 18.007* published by Harvard Math Preceptor Group by Ed Jones and Sam Greer and is priced at \$7.99.  
ISBN 0-89603-946-8

**The Spectrum Companion**  
— Bob Maunderson

The ZX Spectrum Computer by BBC Microline is at design stage for using other game books published for the Spectrum. Many aimed to offer both exciting and educational games that make full use of the Spectrum's capabilities whilst the company want to be first to teach by a combination of words and the art of program writing. Games that are linked to varying degrees with Mr. Microline's background as an educationalist; it is certain that his books would have more to offer.

How much progress by laying out a good organizing procedure for design by Simon and his colleagues? The answer from genes that take the same path by which they combine or recombine at sites in a fixed order. To a beginning, an extension of progress leading by a more intricate in Corbin's laboratory has led to the work of Simon. Has he been able to translate his unbridled enthusiasm effectively to peers? *Yes*—Mandel and I both feel that he has. From his early inquiries about what the products of a small gene are to methods for translating the final data into HADIT, the description of each methodological step is detailed and clear. Contrasting the idea—how the play will also take the play is expected to do what will the current look like otherwise? A measurement of the program method and writing the final program are planned at each stage before approaching the computer—rather than getting lost in bugs that is it. And they will find a purpose to discover the words of the 21 programs will be structured, method of the study and an example is used to show every program sought to

To be found with each of the programs is an account of its purpose, a history of the method and its use, and a roster of explorations. Indeed each illustrates an example of the



guidelines laid down at the beginning of the book.

Where unfortunately the programs have not followed the examples of the guidelines has been in observing the qualities of a good game. I found few of the programs in the book to be particularly good ones. Seven categories of games are to be found, number games, word games, board simulation, chess, card and card games. None of these with perhaps the exception of the simulation games seemed to make much of the scope that the graphics offered the Spectrum provide. While both the sound and graphics were used in nearly all of the games, their effect or application was not terribly impressive and certainly not related to their full. The sound effects and sounds produced appeared to me to be those of an afterthought used because it was expected, and not integral to the program's theme.

So, randomly selected between one and 60. The player is given £20 pounds and has to bet this on his odds. The game continues until the player runs out of money or dies of boredom. In *Demage* (*Sink the Ship*), *Demage* and *Dead Duck* are worthy of mention. Of the others, the best were those games which had been adapted from favorites such as *Warlock*, *Believe* and *Concentration*. Unfortunately they have gained nothing in their adaptation to computer and frankly I would rather play the originals anyway.

As a teaching manual on how to write games programs, *The Spectrum Games Companion* is published by Linsac, written by Bob Mearns and costs £6.99 ISBN 0 867211 02 8.

fortunate truth that good computer programmers were not necessarily good designers of games. Why else with so many game programs produced should *Invaders*, *Asteroids* and their variants still be so popular?

Each of the 21 programs are well written and while lengthy are still within the range of the 10K Spectrum. Each too has been dumped from ROM because no loading errors, and by substituting for the 2K printer a clearly legible printout has been entered.

Accompanying texts include a manual of the subroutines used, typewritten each of which copied the user in his book and for the same change and equally worthwhile suggestions for future developments. *Save the Whale* for example, a program running to four pages in length might be altered by adding a waterpout to the whale that was printed at every other move, personally I preferred to *Save the Effort*.

Of the games themselves, I enjoyed *Mighty Mouse* and *Believe*, both versions on and two-disk, and a new one called *Guinea*, a device most of the game in which a

metal hook is guided along a wire without allowing them to come into contact and hence cause a bumper to sound. *Spec* *Truth* involves word repetition and time, with no feedback to defend or hide before well to know points on offer. Of the others, *Murder* is a tale game with an infinite number of solutions and *Conquer* The Quah have been transformed and used to the Spectrum and were probably the best.

Throughout, the graphics were of a good standard, while sound is used to great effect, to more so than in *Spectrum* *Ledges* — a simulation from that starts with the computer playing the tune *Camel* *Love* *Music*. Unfortunately the games themselves, especially after this with the player asked to bet on a race of five horses. The result is really random and requires no skill. For whatever reason the game like the player is a loser.

*The Spectrum Book Of Games* written by Mike James, S.M.Gee and Kay Ewbank, published by Granada Publishing, contains 21 programs and costs £5.95 ISBN 0 246 12047 4.



The essence of many of the games seemed to be further manipulation like the type which was available on previous generation computers before the development of computer graphics. *Murder* is one of the type, based on the American money game *Fort*, it requires the player to guess eight numbers from a total of

### The Spectrum Book Of Games — M James, S.M.Gee and Kay Ewbank

The Spectrum Book Of Games, a clearly printed and labelled compendium of game programs by three authors (M James, S.M.Gee and Kay Ewbank), is a welcome to the un-



## Microchips with Everything — Edited by Paul Sieghart

At the size of a microcomputer, you are in contact with the latest technology. Growing side by side with the microcomputer is another individual, larger. Both are then experience in the technology coupled to the environment, an environment that the microchip is responding to. In *Microchips with Everything*, IT is as important as the Government called 1992 the Year of Information Technology. It is a book of essays and discussions from all corners of Great Britain. IT is as important as it will ever be, it is the subject of a new book published in 1992.

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Of course, politicians can be relied upon to give their political play, conservativeists can be expected to cry wolf and so on.



relationships than structural unity, but the consequences of IT are to be reaching that the views of all of the contributors are worth taking notice of.

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be asked if it is the system being a step of understanding beyond most of us, a wealth of specialized knowledge and a deep of thought. These questions will remain unanswered well into the future but that is no reason for not asking them in the first place. IT is likely to, whenever you do afford you it in writing of your concerns.

**Micro Chips with Everything**, edited by Paul Sieghart, published by Cornhill and costs £23.95.

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# Machine code colour graphics

## Robert Erskine shows you how to speed up your colour graphics on the ZX Spectrum.

Although Spectrum BASIC is fast, there are many occasions when it is not nearly fast enough, particularly when you need to print large or multiple on-screen graphics.

The most efficient way of solving this problem is to use machine code routines to do the job, for the speed of the Spectrum's microprocessor in such cases is not a problem, as even the entire screen can be printed in a small fraction of a second. Although there is a routine in the ROM which enables you to do this using an RPL 10 instruction, this process can be faster using simple machine code which is the graphic follows the previous one on the screen. Furthermore, since this routine also prints graphics symbols from existing memory, you will always be confined to using the standard character set and user-defined graphics.

What would be ideal would be a program which enabled you to read/write bytes of your most complex graphic images and store them away in RAM for instant recall at any position on the screen. The two programs in this article, Gascade and Graf, are designed to do exactly that.

### Dynamic duo

Graflet is a machine-code program which builds up a graphic image on the screen including attributes, from a data file held in memory. It can either be called from within a BASIC program or incorporated in a larger machine-code program where it can be used to generate output, or even to generate user file or screen graphics.

The Demo program that starts Graflet at work, pointing a large green man (and so the shape of the screen). By entering line 20 and 30 which hold the low and high byte values of the first attribute position on the screen, you will see that the in-

put list is printed anywhere in spite of the peculiar design of the limited display file.

Line 50 of Demo holds the machine code data of Gascade and line 100 holds the data for the graphic.

The Graflet program is designed to be loaded from disk 32300 to address 32411 and therefore RAMdisk should be of 32299 or less. The first eight



bytes are used as temporary open holes by the main program, which starts at 32300. Although Graflet can be run without a screen it can save attributes to disk (at eight bytes) and these would therefore have to be changed.

Gascade is a BASIC program which generates data files of graphics for Graflet. To start it, first enter your graphic image as text anywhere on the screen, preferably from the top left-hand corner where you find the most address space. The image may be created in the normal way using BASIC colour commands, user-defined graphics symbols or, if you wish, in a ready-written Graflet-style using the convenient GML 100 (RPL) (in no account GML the program or your original new hardware will disappear without trace).

### What's in store?

You will then be prompted to input the address from which you want the graphics data to be stored; the first attribute address (attribute 0) is the first attribute of the graphic and the number of characters squared in the graphic.

You will then be asked to input each of the displacement bits which the displacement can have: the character. These refer to whether the displacement is that one square to the right, -1, one square below, -32, and so on. You enter then as back and have a little time for a few seconds while Gascade translates your handwork into a sequential data file which can be accessed by Graflet.

Having loaded Graflet and entered your data file, the next step is to load the start address of the data file into 32300:3 and the attribute address of the object screen location into 32300:1. Devices on a moving graphic program, this would be done in machine code. To print the graphic to the screen simply use the command: `RAMDISK 32300:3`.

Graflet, now to be moving a cursor around the attribute file of the screen and loading the attribute of the point on the screen into an attribute followed by the corresponding eight display bits (GML) for each character. The data file which a made is formatted so that each character is represented by 12 bytes. The first byte holds the displacement between the current character and the bits before; the second holds the attribute code and the remaining eight hold the graphic image. The data for the first character in a graphic data area is 16 bytes (8 instead of 12) as it has a displacement value; it holds the total number of characters in the graphic.

The program interface will replace which calculates which of the three screen areas the current character will occupy and sends the corresponding display address to the microprocessor. This ensures that if the graph is processed in blocks between some of the screen portions of the character are maintained.

### The sky's the limit

There is no limit to the size of the graphic which can be used by Graflet, other than the size of your machine's memory, and if files are built up screen by screen there is no limit to the different shapes you can store having used 31 user-defined graphics in a picture you can convert it to data using Gascade, store it temporarily on tape and compare with a new set of graphics, bringing the whole lot together in one file when you have finished. Graphical images, text and other shapes can equally be stored.

If you intend to move graphics rapidly around the screen using Graflet, it will be necessary to create such a program using the same way of doing this as to use a machine code equivalent of PRINT OVER, by holding a table of graphics of the same size and shape as the original and using Graflet to print it over the top. If it is done, it will be difficult to store the screen between each printing, because the speed of machine code is such that the 16 bytes of attribute data will be increased. Screen clearing can be achieved by filling of the display file addresses with ones and all the attribute addresses with an appropriate code (if the background to your moving graphics is complex and the don't wish to see a screen move, you can store a pattern code of the screen onto RAMdisk using a block move routine, if is the screen between and report it to the screen between moves by means of a write routine. When this technique you can store your thousand bytes of RAM in a fairly small space, occupying only a 128 bytes, unless the real-time program is only in the screen code.

10

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**The Authors:** Dr. Robert C. Anderson

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis:

[illegible]

1000

# The Hobbit

**Phil Garratt, after a brief sojourn in Middle Earth, takes time off to tell us what he found there.**

## The Hobbit — Melbourne House

Once upon a time, a young professor bowed to destruction (with mounting Sauron) Conquests as an epic; wrote on a blank sheet of paper 'In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit'. That was over fifty years ago and at the time neither the professor, J.R.R. Tolkien, nor anyone else had any idea what a hobbit was. Eventually the story was told, and ever since, The Hobbit has been one of the most popular and best loved children's books. Its popularity and that of The Lord of the Rings which followed, remained only by the persistence with which

some Tolkien fans chased the books for subsequent reprinting, never intended by the author. So it takes a brave group of people to set out on an 18 month adventure to re-write The Hobbit as a computer game. Fortunately for 485 Spectrum games, the famous Melbourne House have managed it, and it's pretty good style too.

You may wonder how it could have taken 18 months when the Spectrum has been available for less than a year. The answer is that the program was originally being developed on the BBS but was converted to the Spectrum in order to make use of high resolution colour graphics. The plot of the adventure has been designed to follow the original book as closely as

possible, in fact to such an extent that a copy of the book is supplied with the program in order to provide additional clues. Also out of the package is a 10 page book of hints and tips, although if you find the prospect of digesting them not to your liking, there's nothing to stop you rushing headlong into the enter price. After all, that's what Bilbo did! The first chapterbook is well illustrated and clearly laid out, although the occasionally lacking in detail.

## Enter the dragon

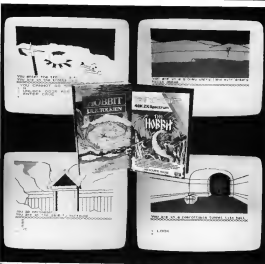
The game is set in Middle Earth during a Third Age, when it was inhabited by all manner of creatures, long before the world was overrun by Man. You take the role of Bilbo, the hobbit of the title, and your task is to steal treasure from a dragon, a most specially greedy, strong and wicked worm called Smaug. In the book, Bilbo has 13 dwarves to help him get there and (hopefully) back again, but in the program you have just one companion. This is Dwalin. He is an 'average ordinary' dwarf (not a dwarf) and because we are warned that if he gets killed Bilbo is most unlikely to survive. Along the way you will meet elves, woses and orcs as well as

the famous wizard, Gandalf the Gray, who is usually not for treachery.

The program is written in 40K of machine code and runs at 40 frames a second (that's 10 minutes a day). While you are waiting, you have an impressive picture to look at of Smaug and the Lonely Mountain which contains his lair. The program starts by displaying a colour picture of Smaug's nest, bright, hot, holes, complete with several green dots and a wooden chair waiting to be filled with dragon's plunder.

The rest of the picture is one of the features which makes The Hobbit special. The adventure contains something like 80 locations, of which more than 30 are illustrated. The graphics are based on drawings commissioned from the artist Alan Lee, and while none of them are quite as elaborate as the picture of Smaug, they do contain a remarkable amount of detail. If using colour techniques and graphics is started on any 3.5" 5.25" or 8" disk, the picture is drawn very quickly but the filling in with colour is done line by line and so does take a few seconds. It can be slightly tedious when the same picture keeps being drawn, but this is only minor drawback in the addition of graphics to





Some sample screen illustrations from the program, *The Hobbit*

and so these screens provide more dimension to the adventure.

### Picture this

Graphics have achieved the point of robust, providing any boy (and the women) description of the location. This also has some special features. Firstly, the screen is split into two "windows," the top 17 lines being used for the illustrations; the names, descriptions and movements from the various characters. The rest appears and disappears, and the background is displayed with 40 characters per line. The bottom 5 lines make up the

"communication window" in which you type your commands and if the computer doesn't understand or cannot move out your request, a message is displayed later. The lower display is made up of standard 32-line screens per line requests. Some keys have special meanings: 7 moves repeat the command; 5, 6, 7 and 8 can be used to move West, South, North and East; 0 deletes the last character entered and Shift 0 deletes the whole line.

Comments are entered using what the authors have named "lights," which they claim is the most sophisticated natural language recognition program

yet developed in any micro. You can enter quite long sentences, such as "Attack the ring carefully with the knife" and "Pick up the rope and avoid those that are on the ground." The authors claim a vocabulary of 170 characters. The authors claim a vocabulary of more than 500 words, which is extraordinarily large. Yet demands the use of a very quick, although the system is not perfect (for example, light is a common command to move adventures, and it is accepted in *The Hobbit*, although nothing happens and the screen changes). You light is displayed. Similarly, if you at-

tempt to dress the character, even by saying "Dress the program," you dress—but when you look around you find that you are, in fact, still stuck on the original site.

### Cries for help...

Several special commands are also available. First, "quit" everything in the upper two rows of the window to the prompt. The graphics display are not copied, which is perhaps just as well as it would slow down the game if they were, and they are the black and white text wouldn't do justice to the colorful designs. Your commands are



not want to the printer, as you cannot necessarily use the output to follow an action path. So, if I took time out to be fond of making and reading maps. No point, surely, the printer still save, saves your current position on tape, just the necessary data is moved, so it only takes 30 seconds. The program doesn't use the standard ROM routine, and I found that the tape position was important as starting too early gave a tape loading error. The data saved can also be verified before continuing, and re-verified with *Load*.

*Score* tells you how far into the adventure you have delved, based on the percentage of the locations you have discovered. I never managed to get very far at all before a coil, wand, or some other unidentified creature

disastrously inserts the book by killing me off, and sending me back to the start. *Help* is a very useful command, and will quite often give a hint as to the way out of your latest predicament.

Two other features of *The Hobbit* that the authors are very proud of are *Amnesia* and *Amnesia's*. The first allows you to speak to anyone present so, for example, you can enter *See* to Thorin, examine the map, and he will either respond in any way, depending on his mood. *Amnesia's* writes to the fact that all the players and individuals have an independent character, and will be moving around a making decisions on their own, without waiting for you to do anything. So far about the only criticism I have witnessed is Glindoff believing

uncharacteristically indecisively, by continuously going and then taking back a course map. Also, Thorin seems to either wait, enter, say *Happy up*, or start singing about gold, apparently at random.

### A wizard game

Despite having only explored bits more than an eighth of *Wizards*, I have seen more graphics, weapons and picked up what I assume will have some purpose. I haven't yet found a way into the roots of the Misty Mountains, but I hope I will in a greatly told forward to the table context with Gollum incidentally the names are different to the ones in the book, not surprisingly. At a couple of minor race collisions I have noticed

that the staff on the Barin sword (which not being, hundreds of Spectrums have been drugs engineered in playing *The Hobbit* rather than any of the dozens of other programs available on the stand. The fact that they had not been released in fact of the program says quite a lot: it is certainly a marvelous game, which should set the standard for future Spectrum adventures. However, in spite of the excellent graphics and packaging, I feel that *Wizards* is a rather high price for a program which is clearly going to cost nearly thousands of copies.

*The Hobbit* is available from McEneaney House, 231 Portlough Road, London SE10 and branches of WH Smith.

# Horsing about

**Bet you can't guess which horse will win the race in this program for your ZX80 written by Andrew Haslam of Walsall.**

You begin this game with £100 in your pocket and each time you make a bet on a horse, your stake money is set at £10. If your horse is not first past the post, you lose your money. However, if you're lucky and your chosen horse you will be credited with a random amount up to £50.

Should you run out of cash, the game will halt and you will be told how many times you bet on. The program will also ask you if you would like to have another game.

For some idea of how many times you can bet on Andrew managed 600 runs before being run out of cash. Can you do better?

```

30  LET K=0
40  PRINT "Horsing
about"
50  PRINT "-----"
60  FOR I=1 TO 5
70  PRINT I
80  NEXT I
90  LET M=100
100 PRINT "HIT M TO
PROCEED"
110 LET K=M-1
120 INPUT A$
130 GOSUB 200
140 IF A$ < 10 THEN GO
TO 320
150 LET A=M-ABS
160 PRINT "WELL HORSE
DO YOU WANT TO
BET ON 1 TO 5?"
170 PRINT "YOU HAVE
£" M
180 INPUT S
190 IF S=1 AND Z=1
THEN GO TO 340
200 IF S=2 AND Z=2
THEN GO TO 370
210 IF S=3 AND Z=3
THEN GO TO 370
220 IF S=4 AND Z=4
THEN GO TO 370
230 IF S=5 AND Z=5
THEN GO TO 370
240 IF S=2 AND Z=5
THEN GO TO 370
250 LET M=M-10
260 GO TO 100
270 PRINT "YOU WON"
280 LET S=M-50
290 LET M=M-5
300 PRINT "YOU HAVE
£" M
310 GO TO 100
320 PRINT "YOU HAVE NO
MORE MONEY"
330 PRINT "YOU HAVE
LOST IN "K" BETS"
340 PRINT "AGAIN"
350 INPUT A$
360 GOSUB 200
370 IF A$="YES" THEN
GO TO 10
380 STOP

```

Photograph courtesy of Renaissance Film Productions (London) Ltd

# VOLCANIC DUNGEON CHAMPIONSHIP

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WIN A FABULOUS wings  
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Volcanic Dungeon Championship is a new and exciting computer game that will take you on a journey to the heart of the Volcanic Dungeon. You will be a brave knight, armed with a sword and shield, and you will be the only one who can save the world from the evil forces of the Volcanic Dungeon. The game is set in a world of fantasy and adventure, and it is a game that will take you on a journey to the heart of the Volcanic Dungeon. The game is set in a world of fantasy and adventure, and it is a game that will take you on a journey to the heart of the Volcanic Dungeon.

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# Competition Competition

## Win a complete library for your ZX Spectrum.

Thinking caps off, it's time to test and enjoy this entry to our competition in which you could win a complete library of books for your ZX Spectrum.

No doubt, you're all seen wordscopes before, but for the sake of anyone who has not, all you have to do is to find the missing words in an unscrambled, the puzzle of letters. Sounds easy, and you're right as the words are hidden in this wordscope are the names of the authors listed at the bottom to be given away in the prize.

Once you have found the missing words, draw a circle around them and fill in the form below with your name and address. Before you post the letter off to the address given please count the number of shared letters, ie a letter which appears in at least two names, and write this number on the back of the envelope.

The winner of the competition will be the first correctly completed wordscope posted at random from a hat.

### The prize

The winner will receive the following titles to add to their library:

Spectrum Machine Language  
Plus The Absolute Beginner  
taught by Neilson Treg  
Games ZX Computers Play  
Tim Hartnell  
The Spectrum Pocket Book  
Trevor Toms  
Games To Play On Your  
Spectrum  
Martin Whelan Wilson  
Programming Your ZX  
Spectrum  
Tim Hartnell and Oliver Jones  
The Spectrum Programmer  
S M Gee  
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Spectrum Computer  
Robert Wardlaw  
Understanding Your  
Spectrum  
Gordon Logan  
80 Games And Applications  
For The ZX Spectrum  
David Hanesford  
The Spectrum Handbook  
Tim Hartnell  
Exploring Spectrum BASIC  
Miller Lord  
The ZX Spectrum Explained  
Tim Hartnell

### Rules

The competition is open to all UK and Northern Ireland residents of ZX Computing except employees of Argus Specialist Publications Ltd. User journals and distributors, employees of the publishers of the books to be awarded in the prize, or anyone else associated with the competition.

As long as the correct coupon is used for each entry, there is no limit to the number of entries. All entries must have the number of shared letters written on the outer flap of the envelope. Entries without this number will not be accepted. All entries must be postmarked before May 31, 1983.

The prize will be awarded to the first correct entry posted at random.

No correspondence will be entered into with regard to the results and this is a condition of entry that the Deputy Editor's decision is accepted as final.

The winner will be notified by post and the results will be published in a future issue of ZX Computing.

Address your winners to:

ZX Competition

144 Chiswick Grove Road

London W5 2PL

A	Z	R	N	A	G	O	L	N	A	R	I	R	D	R
E	M	T	L	T	R	E	V	N	S	R	T	B	M	S
T	A	O	L	E	E	A	N	N	A	R	O	I	S	T
O	R	L	E	N	P	G	O	O	T	R	M	N	T	V
S	T	G	V	I	E	P	K	Y	E	L	L	B	O	S
N	I	S	A	H	L	M	A	D	U	C	K	A	D	E
L	N	E	M	A	W	L	A	T	X	L	I	B	M	R
A	R	N	J	M	H	H	A	R	A	H	V	E	T	W
R	E	O	N	S	W	T	R	R	U	D	P	E	L	A
S	I	W	S	M	T	R	A	E	I	N	I	R	P	S
D	L	L	C	G	E	O	M	L	S	V	M	I	S	T
A	T	D	O	E	A	O	M	L	Z	S	T	W	A	T

## ZX COMPUTING COMPETITION

Name

Address

Postcode



# Into the fourth dimension

**A review of the new 4-D adventure from Quicksilver, with Phil Garratt at the helm.**

## SHIP SECTORS

THE SHIPS INDEPENDENTLY ARE DIVIDED INTO FOUR SECTIONS.

### 1...THE LONG RANGE SENSOR



SHIPS ARE IN SECTORS.  
AND THEIR SECTORS:  
A GRID, SHIPS, A PLAYER,  
A SHORT LINE SHOWS ALIEN CRAFT.

Three dimensions were not enough for the latest addition to Quicksilver's long line of machine code arcade games. This game involves travelling backwards through the fourth dimension into space. We are told that the two thousand year old alien Empire founded by Earth was happily going the way of all empires, that is, it is declining, when the Squares landed. They are made of an exotic material and before long they had taken over the entire Empire, except for the planets owned by the Earth.

The Temporal Brotherhood aims to overthrow the Squares by means of doing the clearest thing and fighting it out once to see for rather than to negotiate. They set out the two thousand year old Void Runner 1, a basic old styled space ship, and give you the mission of travelling back through time using the Time Gate unit you can destroy the Squares (a game player before they are hit).

## The Empire strikes back

The galaxy is made up of 16

sectors, one of which contains the Time Gate which you ship will automatically pass through provided there are no enemy ships in the sector. Knocking out the enemy ships is the central part of the game which all the rest has been based onto. The top two thirds of the TV display are used for the three dimensional view of space, and in particular your ship, the stars travel round according to your movement.

When ships appear they advance in every direction, diving, rising and further away all the time and where you are. You have to manoeuvre your unit until the enemy is in line with your line of vision, which is from another side, depending on the sector. I found it best to try to line up the ship along one another of the beams rather than try to hit it at the narrow point where the beams meet. Unless you get a lucky shot, it will usually take four hits to knock out the opposition, and you can tell when a hit has registered because the enemy ship's colour changes.

An unusual arrangement of keys are used for movement —

Board 2 for left and right, 8 and 9 for up and down. One uses the lower. The program comes with a little keyboard overlay to help you remember them, but before long the keys are memorised and then the overlay is no longer in the way when they help.

The bottom third of the TV display is your instrument panel. To the left is the long range scanner which shows all 16 sectors. Also things are marked on a short line, and a player, where you can have repeat scan in whenever chosen. The display is very small indeed, and some people with eyes. This (I suspect) may have some difficulty. In the centre of the can scan display is the message system which follows up on all about damage sustained and other information in the game progress. To the right is the target computer display which consists of four horizontal lines, each with a number on it and is only active when there are enemy ships in the area. The first two lines are the sector and horizontal tracking in degrees, and when you have obtained Void Runner 1, so that the markers are in the middle you are right behind the leader. The third indicator gives the closing speed and the fourth, the distance between you and the target. The enemy unit contained independent system the sector and you can have quite a long wait before they appear on the upper display.

## Set the controls...

The ten-minute instructions on the status indicators for status, weapons, engines etc. They start off great and go steadily darker as the systems are damaged, until they turn blue which means that that function is knocked out. When you're hit, the damage points to be allocated randomly to one of the various systems, and if you're unlucky all the damage may be done to just one system, and it takes another hit after the it doesn't hit turned blue, your ship is destroyed.

The rest of the control keys are as follows — 1 to 5 control your ship speed, and you can tell when you go faster because the stars rush by, and the engine will make a constant beeping sound, go to a higher pitch to go faster, and when the flashing indicator on the long range scanner is over the sector you require, and then press 7. You then make your jump as compared by some approximate sound and visual effects. To

jump out repeat, you have to jump to a sector with a planet and shoot, and all away. Then pressing F causes a landing, also represented by very noticeable graphics. All your systems are then restored to green status. However, the stars result in the unfortunate planet is destroyed. Perhaps they were never born or under the Squares it was never the game and 5 causes it and 8 and 9 shows the current run.

The game progresses by knocking out or fully using in possible, leading the Time Gate, stepping back through time to your past, then finding the Squares home planet and firing your Mission Plan to destroy it. The game can be played on 5 levels and all the higher levels the later ships get smaller and so each sector galaxy has more and more ships, the game gets progressively harder.

## Is that all?

The biggest fault with Time-Gate is undoubtedly the scoring system. Several times I surfaced my way through sectors, all stars, eventually reaching the Squares home base to find out that I had lost 10 and 40 points. I found this with Dark, alive, and they said that the score is based on the value of your ship, in how quickly and in how many you hit the stars, rather than how many I hit. I said that the last sector was 1000 at 1000, I hit the stars, and in a sector clearing and fighting stars, only ship were left for the empire to react and putting off scores for as long as possible.

The program comes in two 344 parts. The first gives you the manual and rules, and game through the concept display and format keys. The program is convenient for the use of a Kempston joystick, and has information about how to link it, other makes. The second of 344 is the program proper. The documentation is rather lacking — you have to keep down the control keys yourself, no auto motion is given about scoring, and however it is mentioned that you can LOAD the manual part (the game proper) without going through the instructions. All games are what you call games, are all good, and Time Gate certainly has great graphics. At £29.95 (plus £2.00 per copy) another winner for Quicksilver.

Time-gate is available from Quicksilver, 22 Northway Road, Southampton SO9 0PF.

# Adding interest to your programs — part one

**In this two-part feature, Tim Hartnell describes the genesis of a simple idea for a program through to a full-blown, arcade-style game on your ZX Spectrum.**

Once you've been using your Spectrum for a while, you may find that while it is relatively easy to get some sort of program up and running, it is not so simple to turn that program into something you'd be proud to show your friends. In this article, to be continued in the next issue of *ZX Magazine*, I'll explain how a simple framework can be developed with sound, colour and user-defined graphics.

## Out for a duck

We're going to take a simple program — Duck shoot — and gradually elaborate it, throwing in new adding things such as sound and colour, border facilities and user-defined graphics, you add a great deal of interest to your programs. At the end of this two-part feature, I'll give you four more suggestions to apply if you wish to keep improving and enhancing the program I am going to write.

The program we're going to use as the core of our development work is a fairly standard Duck shoot, in which little objects fly across the screen, and you have to try and shoot them down. In the first version of the program, the little ducks are little abstract shapes and you use the letter 'B' to fire at the ducks by

pressing the 'B' key and you move yourself left using the 'A' key and right using the 'S' key, knowing in the direction of the arrows on these keys.

Although there is no time limit on this program yet, you don't have to shoot the ducks at a specified time; there is a limit on the number of shots you can fire. In all the versions of this game in this part of the article, you'll see the program starts with a count of 10 shots. In the last, most complex version, you will have 50 shots. The number of shots is deliberately kept low in the first version, so you are not able to get a high score just by leaving your finger on the 'B' key and waiting for the ducks to fly into the fire at top. Look now at Program 1. Type it carefully into your Spectrum and type RUN, that's just Enter and you should get the game underway.

You'll see the letters which are fired at all have line 400 moving across near the top of the screen. You fire the 'X' will be in about the middle of the screen, when the program starts. You'll see an introduction a few moments ago, move yourself back and forth using the 'A' and 'S' keys to get yourself into the position which you think best for the best possible chance. When you judge a 'duck' is directly

overhead, press the 'B' key to fire your pointed air duct, inside the number after the words 'SHOTS LEFT' in the top right-hand corner of the screen will drop, and if you have been accurate, the number after the word 'SCORE' in the top left-hand corner of the screen will rise.

Note, by the way, that I have deliberately used explicit names for the variables within this program. That is, the variable name for the score is 'SCORE', for shots left it is 'SHOTS', for your position down the screen, 'DOWN'.



and for your portion, stores its address in the variable name `ADDRESS`. Even though it takes a little longer to type long variable names into a program, it did cause them to take up more memory than do shorter names, naming out of necessity a really old problem on the 80 Spectrum. Another advantage of using explicit names is keeping the names of various parts of the program easy to change. To take line 41, for instance, you were writing a program that let you enter a digit and you decided that it would be better if the `X` were called slightly further down the screen. You would not have to search through the program to make out which might hold your "down" character. If you have used an editor, you will find it very easy to locate the variable you were looking for.

## Disappearing ducks?

Run the program a few times. The result is that images in the first part of our display soon disappear. The Cape looks almost as if it were in a breeze (but it isn't) for an input of a small `P` to the `P`.

Line 40 defines the string variable `AB` containing an `at` and a space. The `at` is used only for something you don't see; you need to copy this. The important thing, however, is that the string in `AB` contains the long "You can duck" line by following the program until stepping it with line that typing in a second command.

## NOTHING AT

You tell LDEF to print above the `at` and — as you know — as the words above the `at` by using `above` both `DUCK` and `Symbols` that we saw then loading the tape. Your string is the correct length (20) for `AB`. Followed by `at` will give you the answer 32.

The appearance of more and which is given to the `at` is caused by use of another BASIC's interesting command, called `at` is a subcommand called `at` the `at` line for the command, a line 138, which does all work to fill the string without its first character — that is `LET AB = AB(2) to` — and then adds to the very end of the character of the string which was in the begin-

ning `AB(1)`. The string is printed, over and over again, as the program runs by line 100 in the same position of `X` (right hand down and moving left in the left hand image) because the string is defined having shifted, along one character at a time before it is printed, the elements in the string appear to move smoothly along doing things in this way is one of the simplest ways there is to create smoothly moving graphics on the Spectrum.

The string handling also makes it very simple to cause the sheet code to disappear from the sky. As the string is 32 characters long, each character that can be followed by following `AB` with a number in brackets. That is, `AB(1)` is the first element of the string, `AB(2)` is the second one, and so on, until `AB(32)` is the very last spot within the string.



Look at line 80. When the program comes across an `IF THEN` statement it checks to see if a `1` exists. If it is not true, then it moves along to the next line in the program.

Without bothering to copy out any further instructions which may be on the same line. If the computer finds, at the start of line 80, that `AB(1)` does not equal `P`, that is you are not pressing the `P` key then it proceeds to line 160, making all the other work and making lines which follow the `IF` to `IF` to `IF` — `P` line. If, however, you are pressing `P` when the Spectrum gets to line 80, it continues working through the line and determines the variable, `AB(1)` by line 100. Then it has another `IF THEN` condition, which makes use of the ability of the Sinclair BASIC to access any element of a string. In this case it looks at `AB(ADDRESS)`. The `X` which is in `AB` is printed at `ADDRESS`. Actually, as you saw in line 100, a three-element string, with a space after the `at` of the `at` is printed at `ADDRESS` — that is, the effect of printing the `at` in the position referred to by the variable `ADDRESS` is `AB(ADDRESS)` — that is, the `at` is printed above you.

If line 100 discovers that `AB(ADDRESS)` is not `at`, then you have to look at the computer commands which go through the line. The variable, `ADDRESS`, is incremented by 1, and line 100 is then 101. If `AB(1)` is not a blank, so the duck disappears.

Now, as the line code goes to line 101, then you find the computer does `ADDRESS` by automatically. You press `P`, the score increases by 1, if you are good about the number of shots left drops by one, and the duck disappears. You find line 110, then the program continues until you decide to make the game then terminates. Take a note of your score at this point, and see if you can beat it in a couple of days.

## A Forrange?

Once you have the program running to your satisfaction and you have a pretty good idea of how it works, you can try to make it Program 2. You do not have to know the computer. Just compare the program you have in your Spectrum, line by line, with the listing of Program 2 and make any changes you need to fix things completely new line 15 and modifying certain others.

When you run the program, you will see an immediate and quite striking improvement. Colour certainly adds a lot to any program on the Spectrum. Line 15 sets the `PAPER` (that is, the background) colour to white. `PAPER` colour. To turn the `SCREEN` colour (what the `at` is) to black. In this case the colour command does the work so that the `PAPER` and `SCREEN` are identical. You could not see that over all the screen unless you had reduced the `CUS` command and finally, set the `INK` colour (the colour in which the computer prints) to the `PAPER` to red and, set `INK` to 2.

Even if we did not take the program any further, we would still have a significant improvement on the first version. You would have the score, shots left, ducks and the `X` all printed in red on a bright white background, which is far more interesting than just plain old black and white.

However, we need to add two more commands to the program, which will alter the display for the better. These are in lines 10 and 120. In line 10, the `INK` and `PAPER` are set to

different values than when the screen is black and white, so that when the `at` is the duck is printed it will appear in a different colour. As you are when the program is running, the change occurs to supply the ducks appear to disappear. Though it takes the Spectrum an appreciable number of microseconds to generate a random number, the effect on the speed of the program appears to be nil. You are probably aware that in moving graphics programs, everything you get the computer to do — from making an `IF THEN` decision, adding two numbers together, or doing calculations to the power of the other, or generating a random number — takes time and the more you get the computer to do before each subsequent frame of a moving graphics program is printed, the more slowly the graphics will move and the more jerky they will appear.

The last change we made in line 100, where `PRINT` is used to make sure the number number of shots left, and the number of shots left, flash off and on. But the rest of the line does not. That's why there is no `PRINT` `DUCK` and `PRINT` `DUCK` commands in that line. Later you will see of them and the effect it has on all you can make use of by deleting one of them and replacing the program.

## Looping the loop

Apart from the colour changes we've discussed the program is the same as the first one. However, you can see that the line changes are in lines 10 and 120. These changes are considerable, but not too much. If you can live with the improvements, by adding more and, and getting the `DUCK` and `DUCK` commands to the `at`, you can see the effect of the `at` on the `at`.

Enter Program 3. This is to do the same as the first one, but with a few changes to the program for a better one.

The new lines are 20 and 30, which use the `DO` command to cause two loops of code. The first loop is the `DO` command. As you know, the `DO` command takes two parameters: the number, or argument, which follows a command to get executed. The first number after `DO` defines the duration of the loop, and the second one is the

Line 28 is a loop using `GO TO` as the control variable. The loop starts from line 29 and ends when `GO TO 1` is called at the second part of line 25. In practice, a line variable — because it is an integer — must rapidly The signature parameter is set at 1000 and this is about the preferred round I've found can be listed clearly. Line 36 generates another loop. This time counting downwards from 1000 to 0. The difference between the two loops is that the first loop generates different steps of loop effects and you may well want to change the STEP size in both the two loops in line 28.

[illegible]

You'll see whether `BASE` command at the end of line 50. This one is simple: every time the program cycles and happens on the variable `ACRC65`, gets bigger the rest of the more gets higher: you'll find that moving right 8 across the screen to the right will produce a consistently higher tone, moving it to the left will lower. (See Diagram 1.)

### Trigger 100%

Perhaps the most interesting statistic seen at the 2007 County you get a B&B, which is related to the number of shots you have left, every time you log in. I, believe your B&B numbers are not. With the new

press and hold your finger on F — you'll hear the tone slowly decrease till the TALK IS THE END OF THE CLAMP message appears.

The next part of the ISO is what you know: thinking to see if your idea fits in, but structure comes in a different way. If the particular elements of the thing, A, fit in conceptually to a general model of ideas (that it is not a space, that it has a back, a front, and so on), then that doesn't mean that the computer — as well as engineering your future by E-C — B&B's system, needs a tone change, although different to the first one at the time, is evident to the members of the

14b This means that if you have a successful shot, you'll have lost the time (which would have each shot fired) from the first part of the RC followed by a time (which was in the SHOTS variable) is disconnected, which again that subject has been shot. And if you're not quick at taking your finger off the trigger, you'll have a third one, or even more.

The first part of line 89, which changes the 80424A to color four times, is a 40-character — only triggered if you've powered a class. It has the effect of the 80424A heating very quickly in non-dermally chosen, colors then covering to white. The delay caused by replacing the field is very short, and gives good sound feedback to look up the feedback from the 8042P to tell you that you've triggered

## What's For Breakfast?

is the second part of the feature. I will be introducing the concept of the user-defined graphs and how to simply incorporate them into your programs.

I will be introducing two new and updated versions of the DASH shell programs, which will include user defined printers as well as make them one line of DASH. Join me next month.

```

10 REM CLAR SHOOT                                     Page 1
20 LET SCORE=0
30 LET SHOTS=10
40 LET R$="RMS"   OK 3L DF 0
FD F00 0
50 LET ACROSS=10
60 LET DOWN=14
70 PRINT AT 7,0,R$
80 PRINT AT DOWN,ACROSS-1,"X"

```

```

008 IF @INKEYS="F" THEN LET @SHOT
009 @SHOTS:=1 IF @@SCORE<=100 THEN
010 LET @SCORE=@SCORE+57 LET @@SHOTS
011 @SHOTS
012 PRINT AT 0,0,"SCORE: ",@SCORE
013 @SHOTS LEFT @@SHOTS
014 IF @SHOTS=1 THEN PRINT AT 10
015 0,"THAT'S THE END OF THE GME"
016 STOP
017 @SCORE=@SCORE+@INKEYS+
018 1 @INKEYS=
019 LET @@SHOTS TO @@SHOTS+1

```

```

10 880N BLACK SHOOT          Page 1
15 880R 7- 880NT 1. CLO 1. 88
20 880 LET SCORE=0
30 880 SHOTS=0
40 880 LET RS=240 880 BL OF 8
50 880
60 880 LET SCROSS=10
70 880 LET COUN=14
80 880
90 880 GOSUB 880T 880T INK PLOT 8.8
100 880 LET SCROSS=1 880

```

```

100 IF INKEY$="P" THEN LET SHOTS=
101 SHOTS+1 IF AIRCROSS=1 THEN
102 LET SCORE=SCORE+7. LET AIRCROSS=0
103 PRINT AT 8,0, INVERSE 1,"*
104 FLASH 1,SCORE,FLASH 8,
105 SHOTS LEFT", FLASH 1,SHOTS,FL
106 AS
107 IF SHOTS=1 THEN PRINT AT 1
108 0,"THAT'S THE END OF THE GR
109 STOP
110 AIRCROSS=AIRCROSS+INKEY$
111 INKEY$=""
112 LET AIRCROSS=0 TO 1:GOTO 1
113 GO TO 70

```

```

10 00H DUCK SHOOT Page 1
11 01H POWER 7 BRIGHT 1 CLS IN
K 00 LET SCORE=0
01 FOR C=1 TO 20 STEP .0001
NEXT C
02 LET SHOTS=15
03 FOR G=0 TO 20 STEP -2
G 0000 G NEXT G
04 LET RS="246 0K 3L 0F 0

```

[illegible]

```

100 PRINT AT 0.0, INVERSE 1;"NO  

    OF FLASH 1 SHOTS FLASH 0"  

110 IF SHOTS<1 THEN PRINT AT 0.0,  

    " THAT'S THE END OF THE SN  

120 STOP  

130 ACROSS=ACROSS+(INNEY+  

    " INKEYS)"  

140 LET A$=A$(2 TO 3)+A$(1)  

150 GO TO 70

```

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**ZX SPECTRUM input/output port** The kit £11.95 BUILT £15.95 Plugs into the back of the spectrum doesn't require motherboard (Uses BASIC in and out commands)

# Spectramon

## — part one

**Simon Goodwin of Hereford unveils an excellent program for the 48K Spectrum.**



If you've ever wondered how your 24 Spectramon works, Spectramon (the Spectramon monitor) will make it easy for you to find out. This program will print or display the statements of 8086 or 8088 in numeric, character or assembly language form. All devices may be entered in decimal or hexadecimal and the user may select the base used for output.

Spectramon will run on a 48K Spectrum with or without a printer. The development option has been written with the full sets of 8086 and 8088 programs in mind — unless otherwise indicated it will handle all 80486 standard 286 instruction codes, using the standard mnemonic names and formats described by Zilog, the firm which designed the 286 processor used in the Spectrum.

### 286 instructions

The 286 instruction set is the most complicated of any 8-bit microcomputer. The 286 processor was designed by a group of people who entered the firm which makes the 8086 processor, to set up Zilog. The 286 will include any of the instructions of an 8086 plus a large number of extra ones, looked on by Zilog. This approach

means that programs written to run on an 8086 would also run on a 286 without changes. New programs could then be written using the added facilities of the 286. That was how many early 286 programs were produced. The 8450C interpreter used on the TMS 80, for instance, is substantially an 8086 program even though the TMS 80 has a 286 processor. Only the display and keyboard routines contain 286 instructions since they were the last to be written.

Spectramon 8450C is written using the full features of the 286 processor. Zilog added instructions to handle fast moving and searching of tables in memory; instructions for internal storage and instructions to use the number of things that could be done with the original 8086 registers. They wanted to make their double the number of possible instructions, but this was a problem — Intel had decided to use a single byte (8 bits) to store the instruction numbers for the 8086, and most of the 286 possible numbers were already in use.

Zilog got around this by giving four instruction numbers approximately — instructions with one of those numbers would do only one of a certain class of operation and the next byte

would explain the operation required in detail. In theory, this gave Zilog plenty of possible numbers — 256 being the maximum, and 16 values plus 1,024 (4 × 256) if they were to use all of the possible two byte instructions. In practice, they only used 644 of the 1,276 possibilities, but that's still a very large number of individual instructions for an 8-bit computer!

If you consult Fig. 3, you will see the standard 286 instructions listed. The prefix byte 237 is used to generate sets of instructions for bitwise operations — instructions which manipulate or test binary digits. The prefix byte 237 indicates that the next instruction is an 8086 one, which would use register pair BX, but our new size register IX instead. Likewise, the prefix 262 indicates that IX should register H, as the next instruction. If H is an operand in the old 8086 instruction, it is in BX in 286. Then the 286 version shown in effect is to be moved to IX or H (depending on what is specified in an operand after the end of the 8086 instruction). Finally, the prefix 237 is used to indicate that the instruction following is one of a group of miscellaneous 286 address

### Monitoring the situation

If all this sounds very complicated you're probably right, and why a monitor is useful program — Spectramon will automatically convert sequences like 0201 7341 3041 8041 into hexadecimals, 02 01 73 41 30 41 80 41. The 8041 told Spectramon that you're manipulating 286 instructions. Instruction 0201 is 02 decimal. The 7341 corresponds to 02 01 80 (same address), and the 8041 8041 corresponds to the value 08013. To check that, convert 8041 and 8041 decimal then add the first result to the second, multiplied by 255. It is a messy but a simple bit. Let the computer do the bit but then it is up to you if you're very interested by hand.

Of course, you may think the 02 01 80, 02013 is just a bit of a mess. 0201 3041 8041 — in which case, you'll think it's a little about 286 makes sense. Before Spectramon becomes useful to you, (before you can investigate the ROM of a computer you do need to understand the computer language) which it was written — Spectramon, in most cases 02 01, 02013 is an unrecognizable assembly language of 'machine code' (standard if



you don't understand assembler, please don't throw the whole thing! It will take you no longer to learn BASC than it did for many BASIC. It should be just as much fun to struggle with some books to find things which you know more.

In fact, the instructions LD SP (\$2013) has a very simple purpose — it tells the computer to set the register at address \$2013 into the register called SP. If you control the computer through a key, you will find out that \$2013 is the address of the machine stack to be set up as an error return, which tells you that the instruction is part of the ROM error handler. Using a hexapad and using the table of System variables in chapter 25 of the manual, you can trace your way through the ROM, finding out what each section does.

## Using the program

Spectrum takes about 15 seconds to set itself up when first Run. During this time, it is building a table of instructions codes for the disassembler, and once that is complete, the menu of commands will appear. Figure 1 shows the display.

To edit from the memory type 0 followed by hex. This takes you to 200000. If you wish to disassemble a program at \$0000 or \$0001 then you should type 0 followed immediately by the address at which you want to start. Addresses may be entered in decimal or hex — if you want to disassemble from address 1300 in decimal, you could type 01300 or 00070H or 0070H — leading zeros are optional — and if you enter more than four hex digits, only the last four will be con-

## COMMANDS

M Return to ZX BASIC.

D Address Disassemble Program.

N Address Numeric dump memory.

A Address ASCII dump, display.

P Printer option (now ON).

S Base Selection (now HEX).

Fig. 1 The menu option offered by Spectrum.

ADDR	DISCODE	LD	HL,PCODE
00000	80	000	0
00002	81	001	1
00003	82	002	2
00004	83	003	3
00005	84	004	4
00006	85	005	5
00007	86	006	6
00008	87	007	7
00009	88	008	8
00010	89	009	9
00011	8A	00A	10
00012	8B	00B	11
00013	8C	00C	12
00014	8D	00D	13
00015	8E	00E	14
00016	8F	00F	15
00017	90	010	16
00018	91	011	17
00019	92	012	18
00020	93	013	19
00021	94	014	20
00022	95	015	21
00023	96	016	22
00024	97	017	23
00025	98	018	24
00026	99	019	25
00027	9A	01A	26
00028	9B	01B	27
00029	9C	01C	28
00030	9D	01D	29
00031	9E	01E	30
00032	9F	01F	31
00033	A0	020	32
00034	A1	021	33
00035	A2	022	34
00036	A3	023	35
00037	A4	024	36
00038	A5	025	37
00039	A6	026	38
00040	A7	027	39
00041	A8	028	40
00042	A9	029	41
00043	AA	02A	42
00044	AB	02B	43
00045	AC	02C	44
00046	AD	02D	45
00047	AE	02E	46
00048	AF	02F	47
00049	B0	030	48
00050	B1	031	49
00051	B2	032	50
00052	B3	033	51
00053	B4	034	52
00054	B5	035	53
00055	B6	036	54
00056	B7	037	55
00057	B8	038	56
00058	B9	039	57
00059	BA	03A	58
00060	BB	03B	59
00061	BC	03C	60
00062	BD	03D	61
00063	BE	03E	62
00064	BF	03F	63
00065	C0	040	64
00066	C1	041	65
00067	C2	042	66
00068	C3	043	67
00069	C4	044	68
00070	C5	045	69
00071	C6	046	70
00072	C7	047	71
00073	C8	048	72
00074	C9	049	73
00075	CA	04A	74
00076	CB	04B	75
00077	CC	04C	76
00078	CD	04D	77
00079	CE	04E	78
00080	CF	04F	79
00081	D0	050	80
00082	D1	051	81
00083	D2	052	82
00084	D3	053	83
00085	D4	054	84
00086	D5	055	85
00087	D6	056	86
00088	D7	057	87
00089	D8	058	88
00090	D9	059	89
00091	DA	05A	90
00092	DB	05B	91
00093	DC	05C	92
00094	DD	05D	93
00095	DE	05E	94
00096	DF	05F	95
00097	E0	060	96
00098	E1	061	97
00099	E2	062	98
00100	E3	063	99
00101	E4	064	100
00102	E5	065	101
00103	E6	066	102
00104	E7	067	103
00105	E8	068	104
00106	E9	069	105
00107	EA	06A	106
00108	EB	06B	107
00109	EC	06C	108
00110	ED	06D	109
00111	EE	06E	110
00112	EF	06F	111
00113	F0	070	112
00114	F1	071	113
00115	F2	072	114
00116	F3	073	115
00117	F4	074	116
00118	F5	075	117
00119	F6	076	118
00120	F7	077	119
00121	F8	078	120
00122	F9	079	121
00123	FA	07A	122
00124	FB	07B	123
00125	FC	07C	124
00126	FD	07D	125
00127	FE	07E	126
00128	FF	07F	127

Fig. 2 The first sequential of data you get should you type in 00000.

ADDR	DISCODE	LD	HL,PCODE
00000	80	000	0
00001	81	001	1
00002	82	002	2
00003	83	003	3
00004	84	004	4
00005	85	005	5
00006	86	006	6
00007	87	007	7
00008	88	008	8
00009	89	009	9
00010	8A	00A	10
00011	8B	00B	11
00012	8C	00C	12
00013	8D	00D	13
00014	8E	00E	14
00015	8F	00F	15
00016	90	010	16
00017	91	011	17
00018	92	012	18
00019	93	013	19
00020	94	014	20
00021	95	015	21
00022	96	016	22
00023	97	017	23
00024	98	018	24
00025	99	019	25
00026	9A	01A	26
00027	9B	01B	27
00028	9C	01C	28
00029	9D	01D	29
00030	9E	01E	30
00031	9F	01F	31
00032	A0	020	32
00033	A1	021	33
00034	A2	022	34
00035	A3	023	35
00036	A4	024	36
00037	A5	025	37
00038	A6	026	38
00039	A7	027	39
00040	A8	028	40
00041	A9	029	41
00042	AA	02A	42
00043	AB	02B	43
00044	AC	02C	44
00045	AD	02D	45
00046	AE	02E	46
00047	AF	02F	47
00048	B0	030	48
00049	B1	031	49
00050	B2	032	50
00051	B3	033	51
00052	B4	034	52
00053	B5	035	53
00054	B6	036	54
00055	B7	037	55
00056	B8	038	56
00057	B9	039	57
00058	BA	03A	58
00059	BB	03B	59
00060	BC	03C	60
00061	BD	03D	61
00062	BE	03E	62
00063	BF	03F	63
00064	C0	040	64
00065	C1	041	65
00066	C2	042	66
00067	C3	043	67
00068	C4	044	68
00069	C5	045	69
00070	C6	046	70
00071	C7	047	71
00072	C8	048	72
00073	C9	049	73
00074	CA	04A	74
00075	CB	04B	75
00076	CC	04C	76
00077	CD	04D	77
00078	CE	04E	78
00079	CF	04F	79
00080	D0	050	80
00081	D1	051	81
00082	D2	052	82
00083	D3	053	83
00084	D4	054	84
00085	D5	055	85
00086	D6	056	86
00087	D7	057	87
00088	D8	058	88
00089	D9	059	89
00090	DA	05A	90
00091	DB	05B	91
00092	DC	05C	92
00093	DD	05D	93
00094	DE	05E	94
00095	DF	05F	95
00096	E0	060	96
00097	E1	061	97
00098	E2	062	98
00099	E3	063	99
00100	E4	064	100
00101	E5	065	101
00102	E6	066	102
00103	E7	067	103
00104	E8	068	104
00105	E9	069	105
00106	EA	06A	106
00107	EB	06B	107
00108	EC	06C	108
00109	ED	06D	109
00110	EE	06E	110
00111	EF	06F	111
00112	F0	070	112
00113	F1	071	113
00114	F2	072	114
00115	F3	073	115
00116	F4	074	116
00117	F5	075	117
00118	F6	076	118
00119	F7	077	119
00120	F8	078	120
00121	F9	079	121
00122	FA	07A	122
00123	FB	07B	123
00124	FC	07C	124
00125	FD	07D	125
00126	FE	07E	126
00127	FF	07F	127

Fig. 3 The first sequential page of data from 00000.

ADDR	DISCODE	LD	HL,PCODE
00000	80	000	0
00001	81	001	1
00002	82	002	2
00003	83	003	3
00004	84	004	4
00005	85	005	5
00006	86	006	6
00007	87	007	7
00008	88	008	8
00009	89	009	9
00010	8A	00A	10
00011	8B	00B	11
00012	8C	00C	12
00013	8D	00D	13
00014	8E	00E	14
00015	8F	00F	15
00016	90	010	16
00017	91	011	17
00018	92	012	18
00019	93	013	19
00020	94	014	20
00021	95	015	21
00022	96	016	22
00023	97	017	23
00024	98	018	24
00025	99	019	25
00026	9A	01A	26
00027	9B	01B	27
00028	9C	01C	28
00029	9D	01D	29
00030	9E	01E	30
00031	9F	01F	31
00032	A0	020	32
00033	A1	021	33
00034	A2	022	34
00035	A3	023	35
00036	A4	024	36
00037	A5	025	37
00038	A6	026	38
00039	A7	027	39
00040	A8	028	40
00041	A9	029	41

address. If a meaningless address is typed (such as 0 000 01 234-5678) it is then the command will be ignored.

The disassembler displays the contents of memory on a screenful (32) lines at a time. Figure 2 shows a disassembled first screenful of the Spectrum ROM. The left hand column shows the address of the instruction. It is followed on the same line by a hexadecimal representation of the instruction, and then the assembly language text. After 32 lines have been displayed, the program stops? Better not! Keep pressing any alphanumeric key and the listing will continue on a new screen. Press the Enter key to return to the menu.

After searching is displayed the program checks to see whether or not a key has been pressed. The Space key pauses the display, which will continue when any alphanumeric key is pressed. The Enter key causes disassembly to continue and the menu is displayed.

### Magic numbers?

The third option allows display of the numeric contents of memory. Although the disassembler does this, it only lists the hex (one and two bytes) and then depending upon the instructions. The list is presented above right (open to be based on part line of the display). A short address may be specified in hex or decimal, just as for the G command.

The N command is useful for displaying the contents of memory used by a program or the ROM. Type 'N160' to see the tape store reserved word table. That is where ZX BASIC stores the contents of words, such as PRINT and RETURN. The words are stored in a modified version of ASCII code — instead letters of each word form 128 ASCII added to it, to make it easy for the ROM routine which displays words to find where each one starts and ends.

If you found the numeric representation of the BASIC words rather hard to follow, you can use the command A160 to display the reserved word table in a better form. The command lists 7 bit ASCII values, so that letters with 128 added to their code will print out correctly. The word appearing above is showing the basic word pointer displayed as 000104 characters. Pressing with a code less than 321 on full stops.

You can use the Space and Enter keys to control listings.

then	DIS Assembler	— after G	— after S	then	DIS Assembler	— after G	— after S
00	000	00 00		5A	00 00	00 00	
01	00 00	00 00		5B	00 00	00 00	
02	00 00 00	00 00		5C	00 00	00 00	
03	00 00	00 00		5D	00 00	00 00	
04	00 00	00 00		5E	00 00	00 00	
05	00 00	00 00		5F	00 00	00 00	
06	00 00	00 00		60	00 00	00 00	
07	00 00	00 00		61	00 00	00 00	
08	00 00	00 00		62	00 00	00 00	
09	00 00	00 00		63	00 00	00 00	
0A	00 00	00 00		64	00 00	00 00	
0B	00 00	00 00		65	00 00	00 00	
0C	00 00	00 00		66	00 00	00 00	
0D	00 00	00 00		67	00 00	00 00	
0E	00 00	00 00		68	00 00	00 00	
0F	00 00	00 00		69	00 00	00 00	
10	00 00	00 00		6A	00 00	00 00	
11	00 00	00 00		6B	00 00	00 00	
12	00 00	00 00		6C	00 00	00 00	
13	00 00	00 00		6D	00 00	00 00	
14	00 00	00 00		6E	00 00	00 00	
15	00 00	00 00		6F	00 00	00 00	
16	00 00	00 00		70	00 00	00 00	
17	00 00	00 00		71	00 00	00 00	
18	00 00	00 00		72	00 00	00 00	
19	00 00	00 00		73	00 00	00 00	
1A	00 00	00 00		74	00 00	00 00	
1B	00 00	00 00		75	00 00	00 00	
1C	00 00	00 00		76	00 00	00 00	
1D	00 00	00 00		77	00 00	00 00	
1E	00 00	00 00		78	00 00	00 00	
1F	00 00	00 00		79	00 00	00 00	
20	00 00	00 00		7A	00 00	00 00	
21	00 00	00 00		7B	00 00	00 00	
22	00 00	00 00		7C	00 00	00 00	
23	00 00	00 00		7D	00 00	00 00	
24	00 00	00 00		7E	00 00	00 00	
25	00 00	00 00		7F	00 00	00 00	
26	00 00	00 00		80	00 00	00 00	
27	00 00	00 00		81	00 00	00 00	
28	00 00	00 00		82	00 00	00 00	
29	00 00	00 00		83	00 00	00 00	
2A	00 00	00 00		84	00 00	00 00	
2B	00 00	00 00		85	00 00	00 00	
2C	00 00	00 00		86	00 00	00 00	
2D	00 00	00 00		87	00 00	00 00	
2E	00 00	00 00		88	00 00	00 00	
2F	00 00	00 00		89	00 00	00 00	
30	00 00	00 00		8A	00 00	00 00	
31	00 00	00 00		8B	00 00	00 00	
32	00 00	00 00		8C	00 00	00 00	
33	00 00	00 00		8D	00 00	00 00	
34	00 00	00 00		8E	00 00	00 00	
35	00 00	00 00		8F	00 00	00 00	
36	00 00	00 00		90	00 00	00 00	
37	00 00	00 00		91	00 00	00 00	
38	00 00	00 00		92	00 00	00 00	
39	00 00	00 00		93	00 00	00 00	
3A	00 00	00 00		94	00 00	00 00	
3B	00 00	00 00		95	00 00	00 00	
3C	00 00	00 00		96	00 00	00 00	
3D	00 00	00 00		97	00 00	00 00	
3E	00 00	00 00		98	00 00	00 00	
3F	00 00	00 00		99	00 00	00 00	
40	00 00	00 00		9A	00 00	00 00	
41	00 00	00 00		9B	00 00	00 00	
42	00 00	00 00		9C	00 00	00 00	
43	00 00	00 00		9D	00 00	00 00	
44	00 00	00 00		9E	00 00	00 00	
45	00 00	00 00		9F	00 00	00 00	
46	00 00	00 00		00	00 00	00 00	
47	00 00	00 00		01	00 00	00 00	
48	00 00	00 00		02	00 00	00 00	
49	00 00	00 00		03	00 00	00 00	
4A	00 00	00 00		04	00 00	00 00	
4B	00 00	00 00		05	00 00	00 00	
4C	00 00	00 00		06	00 00	00 00	
4D	00 00	00 00		07	00 00	00 00	
4E	00 00	00 00		08	00 00	00 00	
4F	00 00	00 00		09	00 00	00 00	
50	00 00	00 00		0A	00 00	00 00	
51	00 00	00 00		0B	00 00	00 00	
52	00 00	00 00		0C	00 00	00 00	
53	00 00	00 00		0D	00 00	00 00	

[illegible]

Fig. 3 The computed spectrum that matches with 2003 observations is normally long-wave dominated. As various DSD assumptions are gradually starting with both CEs or ECEs, the near light band becomes first clear. These tables have been reported before Appendix A of the *Interim Spectral Report*.

Signed by Commands A and J.  
JUL 89 0600 unclassified Apr 1  
Disseminability Every 21 from the  
World Editor - No! message  
will appear before a new edition  
is started.

The final two capabilities don't involve anything themselves, but they do change the output which the others generate. When you first plug Speechman, the message "I have action (how ON) up-down. Type the command" is

followed by Enter and the message will disappear. P (Printer) option (Menu 04). If you have already obtained elements (using A, H or Q) the information will be sent to the printer as well as to the television. Once you've finished printing, press Enter to stop the display and then use the same card P to switch the printer on from off state.

Removal of the center column does not subject any lines or all are within company's line items.

quickly the LPRNT system is much slower than COPY — the printer must wait up and stop down 21 times before for each half-inverted page twice. In fact, the printer always outputs the first line of a group in half space to make sure that everything falls in the correct place when it stops. As far as it is concerned, each LPRNT is the last line of a group. Often there's less than 23 characters being printed.

**Page choice**

The first option allows the user to select the letter or number to be changed. The options are output by the program. Subsequently, it is only a few more minutes to convert the characters into the decimal form. Therefore, when referring to addresses mentioned in the Spectrum manual and some other hexadecimal or mode converter when debugging or when talking to working out using tables. Type the command `10` to change the output base. When you first run Spectrum-80 it will be 10. To change the output base enter: `4000 = 1000 10`. But you can switch it to decimal at any time by the command `10`. If you wish to select the output base you can toggle back by using `0` or `1`.

If an unknown command is entered, Supermac will tell you that it is called upon to show the contents of an existing memory (post address 00000) and it will display the message "End of Memory" if the end of memory is encountered while the program is run very through. Generating a list of numbers or ASCII characters, it will fill the rest of the line with zeros or spaces.

If you have to add the number for any reason by typing **Break** (space) **space** **Continue** your data, has entered 100 under the computer to the 120 period is multiplying itself you can go past **Continued** by entering **500 TO 6000** after the period is over. So simply you do not type **LOAD**, **CLEAR** or **NEW**. The machine will make a 5 digit immediate (a least) from the 15 second wait or 10 little wait) and the next one. Hex or decimal will be

## The next steps

The second part of this article, complete with program listing in Basic, will be published in the June/July issue of *AD Computing in the Restaurant*. If you can't wait to try out *Spacemaster* for yourself, a tape of the program is now available from ADP Software priced at \$149. For more details, check out the advertisement, featured in this issue.

# On target

Fifteen year old Timothy Parnell of Ipswich has contributed two great programs for the unexpanded ZX81.



## Target

When RUN, this program displays a target and a hit display placed side near the centre of the screen. You shoot then, using the R key to move left and the M key to move right, position the target so that the star is in the middle of it. Pressing the R key will then fire at the star.

Contribution of a hit on the

star is given by the star turning to several colors. The program ends if you fail to hit a star.

You set the difficulty of the game yourself in the beginning of the game. If you input a value between 15, the game is very hard indeed! The difficulty is calculated in the FOR-TO loop in line 50.

## Missile launcher

In this program, you control a

ground based missile launcher with which you can fire missiles at incoming alien attackers.

You can move your missile launcher using the M key to go right and the L key to go left. The R key is used to launch the missile. You can shoot by hitting the B key down at the time it is a move, but this will show up at the end of the game when the number of shots you took is displayed.

The game can be altered so that the missile rises at a faster rate. This is done by changing line 180 to read:

```
180 IF B/C = 18 THEN LET B=B/2
```

If you make this change, you should also alter line 70 to read:

```
70 IF B/C = 0 THEN LET B=20
```

```

5 LET S=0
10 LET X=10
20 LET Z=0
30 LET Y=0
40 LET B=0
50 POINT AT 0,X,Y
60 IF S=0 THEN LET B=0
70 IF S=0 THEN LET B=0
80 PRINT AT Y,Z-1,"X"
90 LET I=1
100 IF Z=0 THEN LET Y=Y+5
110 IF Z=0 THEN LET Z=0
120 IF INKEYS="H" THEN LET X=X-
130 IF INKEYS="H" THEN LET X=X+
140 IF INKEYS="J" THEN LET S=10
150 IF INKEYS="J" THEN LET S=0
160 IF S=10 THEN LET S=0-1
170 IF Y=0 AND I=X THEN GOTO 2
180 IF X=Z AND S=1-Y THEN GOTO
190 CLS
200 GOTO 50
210 POINT AT 10,0,"ALIENS HAVE
LOADED"
220 STOP
230 POINT AT 10,0,"YOU HIT TH
E ALIEN IN ",S," SHOTS"

```

A simple screen dump from  
the program. Notice launcher



```

5 PRINT "INPUT DIFFICULTY"
6 INPUT D
7 CLS
10 LET S=0
20 LET X=10
30 LET Y=10
40 LET U=INT (RND*20)
50 FOR T=1 TO 0
60 PRINT AT 0,Y," I ",AT X+0,Y
" I ",AT X+0,Y+0," I ",AT X+0,Y
70 LET Y=Y+(INKEYS="H")-(INKEY
S="J")
80 IF INKEYS="X" AND Y=0+1 T
HEN GOTO 100
90 PRINT AT 10,0,"S"
100 NEXT T
110 POINT AT 0,10,"YOU HIT ",S
120 STOP
130 PRINT AT 10,0,"I"
140 LET S=0+1
150 PRASE 50
160 CLS
170 GOTO 20

```

YOU HIT 5

I

A simple screen dump from  
the program. Target

I

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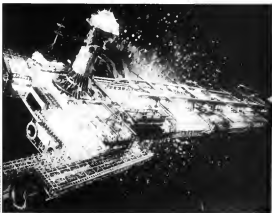
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There you are, a lovely spaceship floating through space when suddenly your peace is shattered by a swarm of asteroids bearing down on you at a great rate of knots. You can manoeuvre your craft left using the B key or right with the R key. You also possess an energy field which you can use to deflect asteroids you cannot avoid, but beware of running out of energy — the energy field has only a limited strength and a short range.

User-defined graphics have been

used in this program for the asteroids, the energy screen, the spaceship and the explosion. They are recorded in the initial display, thus not causing an embarrassing pause during the game.

Logic lines have been used within the program. The user will notice examples of these are given in line 80, but you may like to study the first popular conditional GOTO used in line 408. Also, the use of ATTN is to detect the presence of a robot asteroid. In the path of

the yellow spaceship should be noted, SCORING 1 (a 10 would not do) with user defined graphics.

Line 440, which goes to next, is used to present a STOP message from spelling the appearance of the screen. Press the break key to stop the various code.

It should also be noted that the expert letters within quotes in lines 83, 100 and 400 are user defined graphics and as such should be entered in Graphics mode.

The program is also equipped with a routine to give your score and the best score achieved and there is also a two row score with the initials of the player who managed to build a final score. To operate the best ever score obtain enter LET a = 0.

as a command, and then SAVE using

GOTO 430

The program when LOADED will GOTO line 1 and operate itself, complete with a robot

## SPECTRUM GAME

[illegible]

```

41 STORE "B" IN BEST, EVER, SCORE
42 PRINT FLASH 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
43 FOR a=1 TO 100 NEXT a: PRINT
44 FLASH 0: PRINT "a"
45 IF a=1 THEN
46   I/O FLASH: PRINT "a"
47 TO 15 AND IMPACT: "a"
48 NEXT a: PRINT "a"
49 PRINT "a"
50 PRINT "a"
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94 PRINT "a"
95 PRINT "a"
96 PRINT "a"
97 PRINT "a"
98 PRINT "a"
99 PRINT "a"
100 PRINT "a"

```



1. **Introduction**



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ZX81

16K

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# User character set

**Print upper and lower case characters with your ZX81 with this clever program written by David Mold of Cheshunt.**



Similar in nature to the user definable graphics program by Chris Caldwell, which appeared in the August/September issue of ZX Computing, this program is rather more flexible in that it will store a character set of up to 88 characters and enable them to be PRINTed simply by entering a string (XX).

Once you have entered the program, you will be prompted

with the prompt

**NOW ENTER THE CODES FOR THE SPECTRUM CHARACTER SET**

Simply type in the codes given for the lower case characters (like on the Spectrum), and these will be placed in the array U.

You will now be given the

prompt

**ENTER TEXT TO BE PRINTED USING NEW CHARACTER SET**

At this stage you should enter what you would like to be printed in upper and lower case.

Any letters you enter as normal will be printed as lower case. Any letters entered as uppercase will be printed as up-

per case. Numbers entered as in voice video will actually be printed as normal video numbers, whereas if no numbers are entered as normal video, they will be printed as the control characters, which have been defined for TERN.

## Extra, extra

If you have entered your own characters, having answered 'Y' to the prompt:

**DO YOU WANT TO ENTER YOUR OWN USER DEFINED CHARACTERISTICS?**

then they can be obtained by typing in the graphics G0, corresponding to the Sinder codes 1 to 10 (for details check out Appendix A of the Sinder ZX81 manual). For example, G001 corresponds to the first user definable graphic.

Character definition should only be attempted if you understand the way that a character is made up from binary numbers (again to be explained later). These numbers must then be transformed into a binary value to be typical to the program. This will graphics characters, along with the number that has to be entered to produce them, is shown in Fig. 1.

## Line by line

Before typing in or reLOADing this program from tape, it is important that you enter the following facilities (each followed by Newline as described elsewhere).

**POKE 16384,124  
NEW**

in order to reserve space along RAM for the LPRINT routine which is copied up from the ROM at lines 10 to 60.

Here follows a brief breakdown of the structure of the program:

Lines 100 to 170 copy from the ROM into the array U, all the codes for Sinder's characters from '0' to 'Z' (normal video).  
Lines 200 to 270 copy from the ROM into the array U, all those or Sinder symbols such as '+', '-', etc. These will then be definable directly when the program is in use.  
Lines 300 to 330 allow the user to enter the codes for the lower case characters (the normal 17 base codes are shown in Fig. 1). Every other line of this program has the code type entered represented by 'Y' to explain Newline, and above each set of codes of the number that should appear at the top of the screen.

when these codes are to be entered (and represented the codes) (remember the array 00 Lines 400 to 480 allow you to define your own graphics characters) and enter them in your data items.

Lines 500 to 600 allow you to enter addresses you wish to be printed using the new character set and then link up the codes for these characters in the appropriate array-mapping lines on the array A. For UPWARDing the subroutines from Sinclair's printer manual lines

59500 to 59900. Whereof (if any) have been entered from 10000-500 can be deleted. Line 1 should then be changed to read 1 59400 "Character". Connect up your cassette, start recording, then enter GOTO 1 as a shell command. (Don't say RUN in the arrays will be wiped. Make sure that all ROM elements have been erased. The program which LOADS will bring straight away, which avoids the danger of the user typing RUN instead of GOTO 1 as begn.

```

010 001/004/004 004 000 0 0 01
010 000/000/000 000 000 000 00
010 000/000/000 000 000 00 00
010 000 000 000 000 000 00

```

Fig 1 The codes for the basic code (00000000) - in the original form the array 0

```

1 3HVE CHARACTERSET
2 0000
3 0000
4 0000
5 0000
6 0000
7 0000
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9 0000
10 0000
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099

```

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[illegible]

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**PLEASE WAIT TO CHECK**

[illegible]

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For more information, contact the author at [edward@edwardmiller.com](mailto:edward@edwardmiller.com).

## Results

[illegible]

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4. **Abstract** (100-150 words) – Summarize the main points of your paper.



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# ZX-CESIL 2 – part one

**John Miller has taken a quick break from his A-levels to prepare us a splendid implementation of the educational computer language for your ZX Spectrum.**



Those people studying for 'O' level or 'CSE' Computer Studies at school, more than likely have to learn the language CESIL (Computer Education in Schools Instruction Language) which supports 14 programs, statements as standard and a handful of commands. The language I chose to implement CESIL, in your ZX Spectrum 640C — with 4/8K RAM. (The use of a ZX Printer is optional.)

Types in the program (carefully!) and then enter the command

## RUN 1

Two pages of instructions will be displayed: then you will see the prompt

Which mode 1 or 2?

In reply enter 1 or 2.

Mode 1 means output to screen only and mode 2 means output to both screen and cassette. The Spectrum's cassette (BORST) must operate upon the current mode.

Green for Mode 1  
Yellow for Mode 2

When the message 'C?' is output, you are required to enter a CESIL command.

## COMMAND NOTES

```

ces Execute the CESIL
  program
  (Change a CESIL line
ces Delete a CESIL line
  
```

to

new

ter

ter

+

When using 'line' or 'del' the first parameter is the line to be edited (del) followed by 'line' followed by 'S' followed by 'line' (with/without the 'del' line).

When 'I' is output, you are required to enter a CESIL line. Labeled lines are 11 to 128 and more locations are designated as 1 (as 128) (space) parameters do not require a '+'! Please note that I means 'label'.

Use the CESIL one given.

As initiate program — area is displaying the program and entering RUN 1

Stop the interpreter — terminate  
Save CESIL entry

## Types of argument

- The argument required is (a) Space, any whole number between — 32768 and + 32768 or (d) Space, a: any integer between 1 and 88  
eg (d) line — 2  
(d) add x 5
- The argument required is (Space, 'I' — any integer 1 to 255)  
eg (I) del 10
- The argument required is (Space, quote, any eight numeric level of length 1 to 255, close quote  
eg (p) Hello there?



## INSTRUCTION PURPOSE

## ARITHMETIC TYPE

add	Addition	a
div	Division	a
mul	Multiplication	a
in	Input from data	a
pn	Jump if negative	b
pl	Jump if zero	b
pm	Jump	b
on	Input from keyboard	a
os	Start new line	a
ls	Load a number	a
ml	Multiplication	a
out	Output	a
pr	Print	c
rs	Store	d
sub	Subtraction	a
	Continuity	a

mode may be achieved by pressing the space key — as long as it is available!

## Labelled lines

ii) Labels — 11 is 09

The format is i n Space Space instruction — argument  
eg 11 09

Also, arguments should be preceded by a single space, in turn preceded by the column tag.

To SAVE the ZX CDSL program, type in the following

SAVE *space* LINE 4-000

The program, with all variables, uses approximately 18K. With the screen, graph buffer, etc. this expands to 24 K.

## Errors

ZX CDSLS generates error messages for virtually every error. The possible error-report messages are:

- i) Data overflow
- ii) List complete
- iii) Right label error
- iv) Instruction class not ok
- v) Command no statements error

- vi) Illegal use of argument error
- vii) Space missing error
- viii) Label spacing error
- ix) Boundary out of range error
- x) Location missing
- xi) Invalid location
- xii) Missing quote error
- xiii) Invalid text error
- xiv) What?
- xv) Statement too complex error
- xvi) No more graph room
- xvii) Data buffer
- xviii) First 20 items of data already processed
- xix) No list continuation
- xx) List line reached or list completed
- xxi) Called label does not exist
- xxii) Arithmetic overflow

## Part two...

During the lengthy test firing, I was decided to run the article over two issues. The second part of this feature will contain the remainder of the listing, as well as some screen dumps of the program in action. Our apologies for the inconvenience and our hope that you find it worth the wait.

a) The argument required is Space, a, and number 1 to 99 (integer)  
eg 09 add

b) The argument required is Any alpha numeric text of length 1 to 20  
eg THIS IS A COMMENT

c) No argument required

Abbreviations are standard, as last time, which is the same as BASIC's INPUT number. The *in* variable is at the same as BASIC's READ. An environment is simulated solely using the *on* command.  
In order to test from CDSL, 2 entry order

5

As I like you will then be asked to enter the data string in the form:

01 02 03... 09 00  
01 - data 1  
02 - data 2  
09 - last data  
eg 1 2 3 4 7 8 0 +  
Place the cursor before the 00

Do no data just enter as zeros (also only the first 20 chars will be accepted)

To change the data for future RUN of the same program

PROMPT    ENTER  
C?        +  
1        %  
Data?    data string

Also, if after entering and executing a CDSL program, entry mode is again entered and the *in* variable is added to the end of the previous line. The number of program lines available is 1000 (not 4096) — not the Spectrum's!

To change the maximum number of lines, make the

following changes to the BASIC program: 09 - the number of lines of 100 — maximum value = 2555

20    DIM p( 0 255)

1380 FOR n = 1 TO 5  
20 30FOR a = VAL, if +  
1 TO 8

37 10 if test in CDSL + 1  
THEN GO TO  
3780

4180 FOR c = 1 TO 5

During CDSLS installation or CDSLS testing (at) command



[illegible]

## SPECTRUM INNOVATION

[illegible]

To be continued

The remainder of this study will be included in the monthly issues of *CU Connections*.

# Number tumbler

**Your number's up with this program from Mark Burke from County Wexford, Ireland.**

Written for the unassuming ZX81, this program is a version of the old favourite 'Pac machine'. However, in this program, instead of dogs, bats, apples, etc. you use numbers.

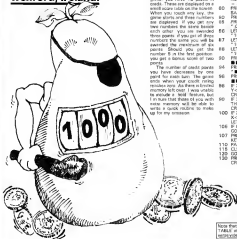
At the beginning of the game, you have 10 points in credits. These are displayed on a credit score table on the screen. When you touch any key, the game starts and three numbers are displayed. If you can say how many the three numbers each other you are awarded three points. If you get all three numbers the same you will be awarded the maximum of six points. Should you get the number 5 in the first position you get a bonus score of two points.

The number of credit points you have decreases by one point for each turn. The game ends when your credit rating reaches zero. As there is limited memory left over, I was unable to provide a 'high' feature, but I am sure that those of you with extra memory will be able to write a quick routine to make up for my omission.

```

2 LET CR=VAL"10"
3 LET CR=CR-VAL"1"
4 PRINT "SCORE TABLE"
5 PRINT
6 PRINT "5 - - - 2"
7 PRINT "POINTS"
8 PRINT "3 EQUAL"
9 PRINT "NUMBERS TOGETHER"
10 PRINT "= 3 POINTS"
11 PRINT "ALL THREE THE"
12 PRINT "SAME = 6 POINTS"
13 PRINT "CREDITS = "
14 CR
15 LET X=INT(RND*VAL"10")
16 LET Y=INT(RND*VAL"10")
17 LET Z=INT(RND*VAL"10")
18 PRINT "*****"
19 PRINT "*****"
20 PRINT "*****"
21 PRINT "*****"
22 PRINT "*****"
23 IF X=VAL"5" AND
24 Y<X THEN LET
25 CR=CR+VAL"3"
26 IF X=Y AND Y=Z
27 THEN LET
28 CR=CR+VAL"6"
29 IF X=Y AND Z<X OR
30 X<Y AND Y=Z THEN
31 LET CR=CR+VAL"3"
32 IF CR=0 THEN
33 GOTO VAL"130"
34 PRINT "TOUCH ANY"
35 KEY"
36 PAUSE 454
37 CLS
38 GOTO VAL"30"
39 PRINT "FINISHED - NO"
40 PRINT "CREDITS LEFT"

```



Note that the message "SCORE TABLE" is five 32 character lines, with spaces for maximum effect.

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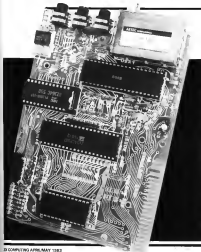
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- Atari 5500
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- Atari 9500
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- Atari 9700
- Atari 9800
- Atari 9900
- Atari 10000

**cut & post now**

# Circuit sketch

Here's a program from CL Maynard of Gosport for those of you who fancy a spot of electronic circuit training.



This incredible program will allow Spectrum users to make full use of their machine's high resolution graphics to form diagrams of electronic apparatus and either SAVE the results on tape or PRINT them out on the ZX Printer. An example of the resolution possible with the listing is shown in Fig 1, an outdated radio circuit.

## Drawing on experience

When RUN, the user will be asked to type in the numbers corresponding to the HEX and ASCII colours required. An error page will also be issued if, that is the point from which the sketches are taken from.

The drawing of the circuit can then begin. To draw the components, the key codes pointing to the first letter of the component should be pressed. The following represents a list of components included in the program.

Mini polarised capacitor	- 'C'
Variable capacitor	- 'V'
Electrolytic capacitor	- 'E'
Fixed resistor	- 'R'
Variable resistor	- 'V'
PNP transistor	- 'P'
Diode	- 'D'
Inductor	- 'L'
Switch	- 'S'
Battery	- 'B'
Fuse	- 'F'

Other components could easily be added should you require them.

Once you have pressed a certain key, the computer requires other information as to the nature of the component. For

example, information must be given as to whether it is to be shown vertically or horizontally, whether it should be given from the positive or negative end, whether a transition is desirable to avoid any. Once a comparison has been drawn, you must show the relationship being using the corner keys,  $\leftarrow$ ,  $\rightarrow$ ,  $\uparrow$  and  $\downarrow$  to show a line left, down, up or right respectively. The computer will automatically allow you to start drawing from the other side of the component, or in the case of a transition, from the reverse.

going up

Compounds may be drawn horizontally or vertically (except the transmittal) but the following rules must be followed:

- 1 - Horizontal components are drawn left to right
- 2 - Vertical components are drawn from the bottom to the top
- 3 - If you are drawing from left to right, the component must be horizontal
- 4 - Transistors are drawn horizontal (beginning at the base and ending up at the collector)
- 5 - Variable components are drawn from the control in

Police (politiisti) need to communicate with other control and enforcement

The current plotting position is always displayed; if you want to draw accurately on PAPER, all important numbers or values at a later stage, you should be sure to note down the positions of each component.

You may not draw off the screen, you will be stopped by the contents of line 8-9. However you are allowed to change the plotting position by passing it to 'g' line and visiting the co-ordinates of the new position. The variable screen is set to zero if further drawing will result in the line going off the screen.

Once the circuit has been completed you can press the Break key and using **MMIO**, click on any address range on the data-bus. Should you wish to **SAVE** the program try using the following:

**Abstract**

This will allow the program to  
PRN automatically when re-  
quired.

Should the thought of playing around with electronic circuits scare you to death, the last line of this article should help.

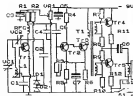
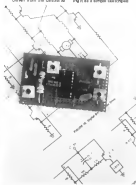


Fig. 1. The mechanism of the proposed evolution model (see Appendix A for details on the evolutionary model).





[illegible]

# It's all a game...

**James Walsh looks at some of the latest and greatest software for your Spectrum.**



Games form the major portion of the software available for the Spectrum, so there is likely to be a pretty good choice available. But as with any market, there is the good and the bad. Though it is not difficult to differentiate when you are playing them on a computer, when they are sitting at you from the pages of a glossy computer magazine, or sitting on the shelves of WH Smiths, then the choice is far more difficult. There are now the established producers of top quality software, such as Quicksilver and Artic who can be relied upon to bring out good software. However, various new companies are now coming into the market with new and often exciting packages, some of them having the financial backing to compete with the Quicksilvers of this world and the market is extremely opening up at an alarming rate. For those reasons I am delighted to have new packages from one of my favourites, Artic, a new company, Snapper, and Computer Parked Limited.

## **Cobbleman — Artic Computing**

Have you guessed what the title really means? Yes, it is a little a variation of the well known Pac Man game. Pac Man is so well known now, that in a few years time it will probably be thought of as part of computer heritage.

In the beginning there were Space Invaders and Pac Man, but the poor boys and girls couldn't afford 20p a game, so

they invented the home computer. But we all know that that is wrong. It is invented there that it what he wanted to play a home about.

Back to the serious stuff now and as the old saying goes 'When you have said one Pac Man, you have said ten'. As far as Cobbleman is concerned this is very badly true. Visually it is very similar indeed to the original with the same features such as pellets, etc, but a slightly better reason is that it is called Cobbleman it is quite a pleasing display, except for two annoying points: the words 'ARTIC Computing' pulsating if you all the time whilst playing certainly does become irritating, and also when the ghosts eat you instead of a ghost a explosion or a picture of a Cobbleman (pac man) it simply runs through part of the character set of things as — surely they could not have been that short of memory? The speed of the responses is very good and the tempo of the game has been well selected — it has to be when there is only one level of play! The graphics are highly intelligent, and actually reminded me of how many years ago you have just a green a pit. Unfortunately, they are the same speed as you, so they are rather difficult to make up with at times, which seems rather a logical.

As for so being a Pac Man clone it is good, as it is great for the Pac Man enthusiast, but where it does not is that it is totally unexciting for so simple the Approach version of



the BBC, while some functions and features from Campbell Systems Ltd actually migrate to the game, while various speeds and tempo, will enhance those features of different modes plus a new later feature so, if you are looking for a new perfect copy of the original Mattioli Goldsmith's is definitely worth considering, but for something more challenging I would recommend Goldstar.

**Goldstar is available at £2.95 from Acorn Computing Ltd, James Ruckley Avenue, Abingdon OX14 3JA.**

**Goldstar is available at £2.95 from Campbell Systems Ltd, 15 Ave Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.**

## —Arcadia —Imagie Software

If you had told me back in late September that a company called Imagie had come up with an amazing new game, then my reaction would probably have been "Who?" By the time that the unreleased Imagie should be competing more than favourably with games such as *Demolition* for the title of "national of the ultimate game" the three were men of Imagie (or London), Imagie (Dread) and Mike Butler (Demolition) were taking in coming quickly onto the market — but with the advertising campaign that this new monthly launched, this can only be described as having exploded onto the market! Sometimes when you see unusual pricing when you wonder whether the software can possibly be as good as it claims to be in the case, they may well be justified. Imagie can be quoted as saying that they have only one real aim — to be the best! At the moment they seem to be going about it in exactly the right way.

To describe Imagie is a game which relies on some of the best two-dimensional graphics available from any of the leading UK or the advertising used in the advertisement. The first two scenes most distinctive about an up game you've ever seen. Arcade, which is not only in itself a new mode, and all in both the 128 and 4096 versions of the Spectrum is, of course, it doesn't really fit third generation computers. The basic idea is the same as that you get in the other side of the screen, but you can also (and) move it from the bottom of the screen and then let yourself

slide back down a gear when you release the pressure. You also have two Plasma Discharge in effect of the one thought that this is based in most basic not some. The functions of the keyboard have been lost and virtually — as the bottom left and right key is either more or less or right of the keys on the special above the rest and all the keys on the third row can be, while pressing a key on the top row causes the game to HOLD.

The first thing that happens is that a high resolution picture of the Imagie logo drifts across the screen before the name Arcadia is shown. It will then tell you to press any key to start and you can then thrust through into the game itself. The aim of the game is to survive the particular use of some long enough for the counter in the left of the screen to reach 20. This will be done by using left or just enough to keep yourself safe when the

instructions could have been easily displayed upon. But if only £2.95, this fantastic value for money Imagie also offers an unconditional lifetime guarantee — if you imagine a complete product your idea in hand first time simply return to Imagie for an exchangeable. The replacement. Can't say later that that can you! Imagie may just win the fact that they will normally accept all orders by first class post within 24 hours of receipt.

Though this may not be the ultimate game (they may be still working on it), it is certainly one of the most modern type about as up games look like the more photo game. Arcadia must rank in the top three most games on the market for the Spectrum.

All I say is the more games that Arcadia is well worth the £2.95 I'd buy it just to watch the graphics, and because that's not game

though it did look and feel good and all. The first screen of the game asks you what sort of Buster you are, but for fun to really answer. Having pressed the key I was pleasantly surprised to get a well designed and colourfully told scene in the screen. It provided a very good picture of the game, the background, which though it is not three-dimensional still came over very well. A nice extra touch is a large picture across the top of the screen just above the game. I wonder what Uncle Clem would think! When eventually he placed three bars the game can accommodate anything from 1 to 3 players the same time.

Instead of just having the names glowing across the screen, which they do as they wait, the names can also be used to be moving and then move making the track rather larger. One of the many nice features is the fact that you can see little people standing at the side of the track, and when you come near to the finish the grandstand comes into view. The graphics, though not particularly fast or technical looking, are well designed and nicely arranged. Several have also been used reasonably well. Though the game itself has been very well, and almost entirely in 128K, it has been structured to allow for reasonably good scores. Who wants more money that is so fast that you don't see them anyway? It might have been a little more exciting if there had been longer so that the names might fall but it will go on. When the programme is the display is so arranged that it is difficult to miss.

Computer Rentals Ltd seems to be relatively new to the home computer software market, but definitely have reasonably good financial backing to pass their word of mouth. They also supply a programmed business plan for the TRS 200, some other games for the Spectrum, a few for the Orion 32, if then other games are available. Derby Day then this would definitely be worth thinking about.

So technically it can be said that the programme has done a good job, especially considering the subject matter, and they have some up with a pretty good value for money, certainly for the person who wants a quality title that's different from the others.

**"Derby Day" is available at £2.95 from Computer Rentals Ltd, 143 Whitehall Road, London E1.**



counter goes past zero and the alarm begins to sound. If you let them all off, a new value of the same new appears, whilst if you survive long enough a new race of some starts you. The at least one of when you quit before and ending. They also have a variety of characters, to help, to little space even, to interesting, about, and stretch. The all game on. The graphics are amazingly smooth and precise, with impressive use of colour and sound. The game has a highest score display though you can't type your own name in, which is a shame. But remember that most of the really pressing games such as *Time-Date* only fit into the 40K machine, while *Arcadia* will run in the 128 or 40K, a real treat.

## Arcade addict

*Arcadia* is highly addictive and very well presented, though the

controls. Though at the time of writing I have not seen a copy, I have been assured that it will be more than a little surprised by its controls.

**'Arcadia' is available from Anglia Software, Mermaid-Edge, Exchange Street East, Liverpool, Merseyside L2 2PW.**

## Derby Day — Computer Rentals

I have to admit that when I first saw the title of this program I did a little jump for joy! In fact, the thought of looking at another home race program decidedly made my heart sink. Surely anybody can make three little race from one side of the screen to the other!

When I had managed to decide to take a risk and look at it, Derby Day was well over that and I had to look at it. I was a little while to look





# Mastering machine code on your Spectrum — part 4

Following in her series, Toni Baker, author of 'Mastering Machine Code on your ZX81', transforms your Spectrum into a musical machine.



Long, long ago in a galaxy far, far away, great battles were waged between the Forcecode and the space invaders, the spacecode and the aliencode. This world was brought to your attention with the cloning of the aliencode — first in series, and now in home computers like the Spectrum. In the comfort of your own home you can gently soothe ones of your mutations by killing untold millions of miscreant aliens, fighting with mystical diagrams like intricate beautiful patterns from evil worlds, or testing your intelligence with maze games and transposed puzzles. After all — what else are computers for?

In another frontier of the galaxy (or mountains) and the businesslike ponder over the strange of figures being tested

off by the ZX81 (note: testing them to the nearest penny has much less thing but better better they get caught, or staring for hours at the lateral line effects, and finally graphs plotting current points returns against the paper lary of Crosscode). After all computers weren't designed for playing guitars or were they?

## Strumming your Spectrum

Then one day, as I am drinking coffee and chatting away to the fellow competitors, wishing I could play the guitar as well as I can afford introduced me to a new concept. Maybe computers have a purpose in life beyond simple sport and science. Surely computers like



them which goes with it.

Then in called Cuthy a Program the original version of which appeared in my book *Mastering Machine Code On Your ZX81* and was written for the Sinclair ZX81. This new updated version however is written for the ZX Spectrum. Although its basic structure is the same, the individual parts have needed to be entirely rewritten.

The purpose of the program is to turn the Spectrum into a musical machine, so that each key produces a different note, and continues to produce it for as long as the key is held down. The diagram in Fig. 34 shows which keys produce which notes, there are two octaves, with the lowest two keys producing notes from middle C upwards, and the upper two notes the next octave above this. The program is written in machine code and once put in memory will continue to run until you break out by pressing Break (Caps Shift) and Space on the first.

## New wave music

A small amount of explanation is required before the listing will make sense, and so the first thing I ought to do is explain the principle by which notes are produced on the Spectrum. The most important instruction is OUT (RD A). The Spectrum can only produce one type of sound — that is, one type of waveform — essentially a square wave or a rectangular wave. A square waveform means what it implies, but in time may be either at HIGH potential or at LOW potential. It may never be at an intermediate potential.

Here's what the instruction OUT (RD A) does: suppose A contains the (binary) number 10000000, which in decimal represents a binary digit, 1. The value

the ZX81 (for this was a long time ago) had meaning in the fields of art and music and culture. A program, it was suggested, could be viewed as a work of art, with the program man being the artist. If this was so then most of the programs we see around us are functional — intelligent to others of their kind — they were not, in general, beautiful — intelligent to a person, or a piece of music, it is not the artist that I dedicate this to, but to the artist, the artist, the artist.

- 0 = switch the blue pen off, 1 = switch the blue pen on
- r 0 = switch the red pen off, 1 = switch the red pen on
- g 0 = switch the green pen off, 1 = switch the green pen on
- b 0 = switch the blue generator to LOW potential
- 1 = switch the blue generator to HIGH potential

Fig. 1 A breakdown of the individual lines of A in the instruction: OUT (RD A).





```

P R P P I - 0 then do nothing
H R P P I - 1 then Stack all
registers onto the machine
stack.
CALL GC32 is executed - the
done the following
increment the system variable
FRAME
increment the keybase - updating the
system variable KSTATE and
LAST_K
POP all registers from the stack
and return control to caller.

```

[illegible]

In my next article, I shall present a list of the names of people but with attempts turned toward the visual rather than the verbal.

**Figure 1** | **Case-control study design**



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systems

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## WASTEWATER

...the ...

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**RECOMMENDATION** — In the absence of a known transfusion-related infection, the donor should be deferred.

**Figure 1**

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Warehouse + Business	WTC 2010	15th Annual	10th Year

**Figure 1.** The effect of the number of trials on the mean accuracy of the responses. The error bars represent the standard error of the mean.

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## SOFTWARE CHECKLIST

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# ZX Spectrum software

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## SOFTWARE CHECKLIST

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1. **Introduction**  
 2. **Methodology**  
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1. **Abstract**  
 2. **Introduction**  
 3. **Methods**  
 4. **Results**  
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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be solved.

1. **NAME**  
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1. *Journal of Management Education*, 31(1), 1-15.  
 2. *Journal of Management Education*, 31(1), 16-25.  
 3. *Journal of Management Education*, 31(1), 26-35.  
 4. *Journal of Management Education*, 31(1), 36-45.



Part	Q	Part Name	1990	1991
System of valves	1	AC Valve	10	10.00
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Valve System/Control	4	Control	100	10.00
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.



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**Keywords:** *Intergroup conflict; Intergroup contact; Social identity theory; Social identity theory; Social identity theory*

1. **Introduction**  
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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be improved.

1. **Author:**  
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 3. **Journal:**  
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 6. **Page(s):**

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1. The first step is to identify the problem.
 2. The second step is to define the problem.
 3. The third step is to analyze the problem.
 4. The fourth step is to develop a solution.
 5. The fifth step is to implement the solution.
 6. The sixth step is to evaluate the solution.
 7. The seventh step is to monitor the solution.
 8. The eighth step is to maintain the solution.
 9. The ninth step is to improve the solution.
 10. The tenth step is to document the solution.





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# MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS

## ZX80

### Dimensions

Width 174mm (6.85 in)  
Depth 278mm (10.94 in)  
Height 38mm (1.5 in)  
Weight 305g (10.75 oz)

### Microprocessor/Memory

Z80A 3.25 MHz clock  
ROM 4K bytes containing BASIC  
RAM 1K bytes internal, externally expandable to 15K bytes

### Display

Requires an ordinary domestic black and white colour TV. The lead supplied connects between the ZX80 and your TV's aerial socket. The display organizes in 24 lines of 32 characters per line showing black characters on a white screen. The ZX80 does not connect to a printer.

### Programming

Programs can be entered on the keyboard or loaded from cassette. The ZX80 has automatic "line number" so lines of program can be any length but not multi-statement lines.

### Syntax check

The syntax of the entered line is checked character by character. A syntax error cursor marks the first place the syntax breaks down if there is an error. Once any errors have been stated, only the syntax error cursor disappears. Only syntax error free lines of code are accepted by the ZX80.

### Graphics

Total of 22 graphics symbols giving 48 x 64 pixel resolution consisting of 10 symbols plus space and inverse. Includes symbols for drawing bar charts. Under control of your BASIC program any character can be printed in reverse field.

### Editors

The line edit allows you to edit any line of program or input including statement numbers. The edit and cursor control keys are EDIT, RIGHT, HOME.

### Arithmetic

Arithmetic operators +, -, \*, /, exponentiate. Relational operators <, >, =, yielding 0 or -1. Logical operators AND, OR, NOT yielding boolean result. Relational operators also apply to string. ZX80 BASIC uses 16 bit two's complement arithmetic (1.32767).

### Variables

Variable variable names may be any length, must begin with a letter and consist of alphanumeric. Every character in the name is considered thus an infinity of unique names is available.

String variables may be assigned to or from, shortened but not concatenated. String variable names are A\$ - Z\$. Strings do not require a dimension declaration and can be any length.

Arrays have a maximum dimension of 255 (256 elements) each array names consist of a single letter A-Z.

Control variable names in FOR...NEXT loops consist of a single letter A-Z.

### Expression evaluator

The full expression evaluator is called whenever a constant or variable is encountered during program execution. This allows you to use expressions in place of constants especially useful in GOTO, GOSUB, FOR...NEXT etc.

### Immediate mode

The ZX80 will function in the "calculator mode" by simply adding a statement if it is not preceded with a line number.

### Cassette interface

Works with most domestic cassette recorders. The transfer rate is 250 baud using a unique tape-representing format. Other systems are not compatible with the ZX80. The ZX80 also SAVES the variables as well as the program on cassette. Therefore you can save the data for updating next time the program is executed. The ZX80 does not support separate data files. The lead supplied with the ZX80 is fitted with 3.5mm jack plugs.

### Expansion bus

At the rear has 8 data, 16 address, 12 control lines from the processor and Dv, Sr, R 11, R 12 and internal memory control line. These signals enable you to interface the ZX80 to your own electronics, PIO, CTC, SIO if you want, I/O ports etc.

### Power supply

The ZX80 requires approximately 400mA from 7-11V DC. It has its own internal 5V regulator.

### TV standard

The ZX80 is designed to work with UHF TVs (channel 38 level) in the version required for use in the United Kingdom. The ZX80 USA, is designed to work with a VHF TV/American channel 2. European channel 31 and is the version required for the American TV system also for countries without UHF.

## ZX81

### Dimensions

Width 167mm (6.57 in)  
Depth 135mm (5.31 in)  
Height 48 mm (1.87 in)  
Weight 260 gms (12.15 oz)

### Microprocessor/Memory

Z80A 3.25 MHz clock  
ROM Containing 8K BASIC interpreter  
RAM 1K bytes internal, externally expandable to 15K bytes

### Keyboard

40 key touch-sensitive membrane. Using function mode and angle pins, keyboard system that gives the equivalent of 91 keys and also graphics mode allows an additional 20 graphical and 56 numeric values characters to be entered directly.

### Display

Requires an ordinary domestic black and white or colour TV. The aerial lead supplied connects the ZX81 to the TV aerial socket. The display is organized in 24 lines of 32 characters with black characters on a white background.

### Two mode modes

The ZX81 can operate in two software selectable modes: FAST and NORMAL. FAST is ideal for really high-speed computing. In NORMAL mode however the ZX81 allows comparatively moving, flicker free animated displays.

### Printer

The 4K ROM will permit instructions (LPRINT, LIST and COPY) to drive the Zenker ZX Printer.

### Programming

Programs can be entered via the keyboard or loaded from cassette. Programs and data can be saved onto cassette so that they

are not lost when the ZX81 is turned off (syntax check).

The syntax of a line of program is checked on entry. A syntax error causes marks the first place the syntax breaks down; if there is an error, the syntax error cursor disappears when errors have been corrected. Only lines free from syntax errors will be entered into the program.

#### Display

Apart from the 20 graphics characters, space and six marks, the display may also be divided into 84 x 44 pixels, each of which may be 'blanked' in or 'whited' out under program control.

#### Editing

A line editor allows you to edit any line of program or input, including program line numbers. Lines may be deleted, or pressed or discarded in size.

#### Arithmetic

Arithmetic operators +, -, \*, /, exponentials. Relational operators <, >, =, <=, >=, <>, etc. compares strings and arithmetic variables to yield 0 (False) or 1 (True). Logical operators AND, OR, NOT yield logical results.

#### Floating point numbers

Numbers are stored in 8 bytes in floating-point binary form, giving a range of  $\pm 3 \times 10^{-38}$  to  $\pm 7 \times 10^{38}$  accurate to 26 decimal digits.

#### Scientific functions

atan, log, exp, log10, exp10, SIN, COS, TAN and their inverses, SQRT, etc.

#### Variables

Alphabetic: any letter followed by alphanumeric  
 A-Z to Z9

#### Strings

FOR NEXT loops: A-Z, strings may be nested to any depth.

#### Numerical arrays

A-Z

#### String arrays

A-Z to Z9

#### Arrays

Arrays: may be multi-dimensional with subscripts starting at 0

#### Expression evaluator

The full expression evaluator is called whenever an expression, constant, or variable is encountered during program execution. This powerful feature allows use of expressions in place of constants and is especially useful in GOTO, GOSUB etc.

#### Command mode

The ZX81 will execute statements immediately, enabling it to perform its own evaluation.

#### Control matrix

Works using domestic cassette tapeheads. The transfer rate is 250 baud and uses a unique recording format not compatible with other systems. The ZX81 will save the data as well as the program; it uses the need to re-enter the data when the program is next loaded.

ZX81 will search through a tape for the required program. The cassette leads supplied have 3.5 mm jack plugs.

#### Input/output port

At the rear, this has the full data address and control buses from the Z80A CPU as well as ON, +5V, +9V, 0 and the memory select lines. These signals enable you to interface the ZX81 to the Sinclair 16K RAM pack and Z80 printer.

#### Power supply

The ZX81 requires approximately 420mA at 7-11V DC. It has its own external DC regulator. The supply connected ZX81 comes complete with a power supply. The ZX81 kit does not include a power supply.

#### TV standard

The ZX81 is designed to work with UHF TV channels 361-625 (line).

## ZX SPECTRUM

#### Dimensions

Width 233 mm

Depth 188 mm

Height 30 mm

#### CPU/Memory

Z80A microprocessor running at 3.5 MHz. 128 bytes RAM containing BASIC interpreter and operating system. 128 byte RAM plus optional 32K byte RAM on external expansion board or 48K byte RAM.

#### Keyboard

40-key keyboard with upper and lower case with capital lock feature. All BASIC words achieved by single key, plus 16 graphics characters, 32 colour control codes and 31 user-definable graphics characters. All keys have tactile repeat.

#### Display

Memory-mapped display of 256 pixels x 1024 pixels, plus one or two 8-bit bytes per character display, defining one of eight foreground colours, one of eight background colours, normalise the brightness and flashing on attach. Screen border colour also available in one of eight colours. With drive PAL, UHF colour TV set or black and white set behind will give a scale of grey, all character 26.

#### Sound

Internal loudspeaker can be operated with more than 10 speakers (actually 130 speakers) via basic BASIC command. Jack outputs at the rear of computer allow connection to external amplifier/speaker.

#### Graphics

Point, line, circle and arc drawing commands in high resolution graphics.

16 pre-defined graphics characters plus 31 user-definable

graphics characters. Also functions to yield character of a given position, attributes at a given position (colour, brightness and flashing) and whether a given pixel is set. Text may be written on the screen on 24 lines of 32 characters. Text and graphics may be freely mixed.

#### Colours

Foreground and background colours, brightness and flashing are set by BASIC INK, PAPER, BRIGHT and FLASH commands. OVER may also be set, which performs an exclusive — or operation to overwrite any printing or plotting that is already on the screen. INVERSE will give reverse video printing. These six commands may be set globally to cover all further PRINT, PLOT, DRAW or CIRCLE commands, or locally within these commands to cover only the results of that command. It may may be done on locally to cover text printed by an INPUT statement. Colour control codes, which may be executed from the keyboard, may be inserted into a text or program being, and when displayed will control the globally set colours until another control code is encountered. Brightness and flashing codes may be inserted into program or text, similarly. Colour-control codes in a program listing have no effect on display, except: Border colour is set by a BORDER command. The eight colours available are black, blue, red, magenta, green, cyan, yellow and white. All eight colours may be present on the screen at once, with some areas flashing and others steady, and any area may be highlighted with bright.

#### Screen

The screen is divided into two sections. The top section — normal — is the first 23 lines — displays the program listing or the results of program or command execution. The bottom section — normally the last 3 lines — shows the command or programme currently being entered on the program line currently being edited. It also shows the report messages. Full editing facilities of cursor left, cursor right, insert and delete (with auto-repeat facility) are available over this line. The bottom section will respond to escape's current line of up to 23 lines.



#### Mathematical Operations And Functions

Arithmetic operations of +, -, \*, /, and mod to a power. Mathematical functions of sine, cosine, tangent and their inverses, natural log and exponential, sign function, absolute value function, and integer function. Square root function, random number generation, and pi.

Numbers are stored as five bytes of floating-point binary — giving a range of  $1.5 \times 10^{-38}$  to  $1.5 \times 10^{38}$  accessible to 15 decimal digits. Binary numbers may be entered directly with the BIN function:  $\text{BIN } 10101010101010101010101010101010$  will give 10101010101010101010101010101010 in decimal values or variables (in mode 0 (data)) or 1 (lines). Integer operations AND, OR and NOT yield boolean results but will accept 0 (false) and any number (true).

User definable functions are defined using DEF FN, and called using FN. They may take up to 25 numerical and 25 string arguments, and may yield string or numerical results.

There is a full GATA mechanism, using the commands READ GATA and PRTGATA.

A real time clock is obtainable.

#### String Operations And Functions

Strings may be concatenated with +. String variables or values may be compared with =, <, >, <=, >=, <> to give boolean results. (String functions are VAL, VAL\$, STR\$ and LEN. CHR\$ and CODE convert numbers to characters and vice versa, using the ASCII code. A string-getting mechanism exists, using the function \$ to TD \$).

#### Variable Names

Numerical — any string starting with a letter (upper and lower case are not distinguished between), and spaces are ignored. String — A1 to Z5.

FOR NEXT loops — A, Z.

Moving arrays — A, Z.

String arrays — A1 to Z4.

Single variables and arrays with the same name are allowed and distinguished between.

#### Arrays

Arrays may be multi-dimensional, with subscripts starting at 1. String arrays, technically character arrays, may have their last subscripts omitted, yielding string.

#### Expression Evaluator

A full expression evaluator is called during program execution whenever an expression constant or variable is encountered. This allows the use of expressions as arguments to GOTO, GOSUB etc.

It also operates on commands allowing the ZX Spectrum to operate as a calculator.

#### Graphics Interface

A tone header is recorded before the information to overcome the problems regarding level fluctuations of some tape recorders and a Synchronise gap is used to remove noise on playback.

All saved information is started with a header containing information such as to its type, title, length and address information. Program, screens, blocks of memory, string and character arrays may all be saved separately.

Programs, blocks of memory and arrays may be worked after saving.

Programs and arrays may be merged from tape to combine them with the existing contents of memory. Where two file numbers of various named contents, the old one is overwritten. Programs may be saved with a file number, where execution will start immediately on loading.

The graphics interface runs at 1500 baud, through two 5-pin jack plugs.

#### Expansion Port

This has the full data, address and control buses from the Z80A, and is used to interface to the ZX Printer, the RS232 and RS17 serial lines and the ZX Microdrive. IN and OUT commands give the I/O port equivalents of PEK and POK.

#### Z801 Compatibility

Z801 BASIC is essentially a subset of ZX Spectrum BASIC. The differences are as follows:

FAST and SLOW — the ZX Spectrum operates at the speed of the Z801 in FAST mode with the steady display of SLOW mode, and does not include these commands.

SCREEN — the ZX Spectrum scrolls automatically, taking the operator 'scroll' every time a screen is filled.

UNPLOT — the ZX Spectrum can unpLOT a plot using PLOT OVER, and thus preserve output.

Character set — the ZX Spectrum uses the ASCII character set, as opposed to the Z801 non-standard set.



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